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Catalogue of the Coins in the Indian Museum Calcutta

Including the Cabinet of the
Asiatic Society of Bengal

Volume IV

Section I: Coins of Awadh, by C. J. BROWN, M.A.

Section II: Coins of Mysore and Miscellaneous Coins
of South India, by J. R. HENDERSON,
C.I.E., M.B., C.M.

Section III: Bombay, Rājputāna and Central India,
by W. H. VALENTINE

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PREFACE

IN 1906 Mr. Vincent Smith published Vol. I of the new *Catalogue of Coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta*, including the Cabinet of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. This volume contains the ancient and mediaeval coins of Northern and Southern India struck by foreign invaders and native rulers and corresponds to sections of Parts II and IV of the Catalogue by Mr. C. J. Rodgers (1894 and 1896). In 1907 and 1908 appeared Vols. II and III by Mr. H. Nelson Wright, *The Sultans of Dehli and Mediaeval Muhammadan States*, and *The Mughal Emperors*; these two volumes corresponded to Part I and a section of Part III of the earlier Catalogue. A fourth volume, to cover the modern series, was planned by Mr. H. Nelson Wright, and sections allotted to various collaborators. With the outbreak of war, all hope of publication was indefinitely postponed. Three of the contributors, Mr. C. J. Brown, Dr. J. R. Henderson, and Mr. W. H. Valentine, however, produced the sections allotted to them, and when funds once more became available, Sir John Marshall took steps to have the volume printed. As Mr. Nelson Wright found himself unable to undertake the general editorship of the volume, Sir John Marshall asked me to see it through the press.

With the simple straightforward series in Sections I and II my task was an easy one. Section III, however, was a much more serious matter, dealing, as it does, with series which have been very little studied. My knowledge of the Prinsep collection and of the very fine series of late Moghul coins in

the British Museum has occasionally enabled me to throw light on the attribution of a defective coin in this collection. This has resulted in a few discrepancies between the order in the text and the order in the plates as the latter were made before printing was begun.

As to transliteration, the scientific systems adopted by the authors in Sections I and II are retained; in the case of Section III, however, it seemed desirable to avoid pedantry in the transliteration of quite modern names. I have, therefore, followed the transliterations of the *Imperial Gazetteer of India* as the only standard work of reference which covers the same area. Special attention has been devoted to the Indexes, as this volume covers a new field and it is hoped they will be found useful.

Dr. J. R. Henderson died while his section was passing through the press, and Mr. W. H. Valentine also has not lived to see his work in print. Their sections of this book will give some idea of the loss that we have sustained.

In conclusion I have to thank the Oxford University Press for the care they have bestowed on the production of the text and plates. I have also to thank Mr. H. Nelson Wright and my colleagues, Mr. A. S. Fulton and Mr. J. V. S. Wilkinson, for occasional help.

J. ALLAN.

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- XXVI JALAUN, SEONTHĀ, JHĀNSI MISCELLANEOUS UNCERTAIN

SECTION I

COINS OF AWADH

BY,

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INTRODUCTION

History The history of the Awadh dynasty and of its important dealings with the East India Company has yet to be written. The outstanding political events are not, however, in dispute, and may be summarized as follows. The founder of the dynasty was one Muhammad Amin, better known as S'adat Khān, a Persian adventurer at the court of the Mughal Emperor Muhammad Shāh, a Wazir of the Empire, he was created Subahdār of Awadh in 1720, on the overthrow of the notorious Saiyad brothers, and soon afterwards made himself practically independent ruler in his province. His dominions included, beside the present province of Awadh or Oudh, the districts of Ghāzīpūr, Banaras and Gorakhpur to these were added in 1773 the districts of Allahabad and Korā, and in the following year was annexed the tract of Rohulkhanda. S'adat Khān's son-in-law, Safdar Jang succeeded him in 1739, being also created a Wazir of the Empire, and the title becoming associated in the popular mind with the family, these rulers were henceforth known as the Nawab-Wazirs. Shujā'ud daula (1756-75) the third Nawab Wazir, and his son Āsaf ud daula (1775-97) had important relations with the Company. The latter on his accession ceded the districts of Ghāzīpūr and Banāras to the Company, and shortly afterwards moved his capital from Faizābād to Lakhnau (Lucknow). In 1801, in the time of the Nawab S'adat 'Alī (1798-1814), Rohulkhanda as well as the districts of Gorakhpūr, Allahābād, and Korā were also ceded to the Company.

In 1818 the Governor General, Lord Hastings, during a visit to the Nawab Ghāzī ud dīn Haider, induced him to make himself independent of Delhi by assuming the title of king. After some hesitation he was crowned on October 9, 1819 (18 Zū-l hijja, 1234). He was succeeded on the throne by his son his brother, his brother's son, and grandson. The annals of the kingdom of Awadh consist almost entirely of a series of disputes, creditable to neither party, between the Company and the kings and their ministers. After thirty seven years the kingdom ended with the forced abdication of Wajid 'Alī Shah on February 12 1856. On June 30, 1857, the Mutiny broke out in Lucknow.

The Coins The district of Banaras, in which was situated the Mughal mint of Muhammadabad-Banaras opened in 1734, formed, as has been seen part of the domains of the Nawab Wazirs. From 1754

Shuja n d danla was in more or less direct control of this mint until his death in 1775¹ when it passed with the district into the hands of the East India Company. The latest rupee issued from the Banaras mint under Nawahi control is dated A.H. 1189-16 R (= 1775 A.D.). The East India Company continued with slight modifications the style and legends (in the name of the Mughal Shah Alam) of the Nawahi rupees but fixed the standard and retained Shah Alame regnal year 17 as a guarantee of fineness, on coins of all succeeding years till the closing of the mint in 1819. But the Nawab Asafn d danla also continued to strike rupees on which the mint name Mhhammadabad Banaras appears on these the regnal year changed with the Hijri year until A.H. 1201 (1785) when following the Company's precedent the regnal year 26 was fixed and appeared on coins of all succeeding years until 1234 when the series ended. The rupees struck by the Nawab between the years 1775-85 are not common probably because rupees somewhat similar in fabric were also issuing from the Nawaha mint at Allahabad between the years 1190-18 R. and 1194-21 (L.M.C. Nos. 4562 a 4562 h). The Banaras rupees of these years bear the characteristic fish (*machhli*) and flag symbols on the reverse the Hijri date is below the last line on the obverse and on most known specimens is wanting. Rupees of this type are known of 18 R. 19 R. 23 R. 1197 24 25 R. 26 R.²

All these rupees bearing the fish mark on the reverse were and are still locally known as *machhli*dar and after the regnal year 26 became fixed appear in records of the period as the 26 san issne. Gold and copper of the same type were also struck but there are none in this collection. That they were minted by Asafn d danla and his successors in Lucknow is proved by the two following pieces of evidence. Among the Calcutta mint records there is a letter dated

¹ Cf. *Notes on the History of the E. I. C. Coinage* 153-163; E. Thurston J.A.S.B. vol. lxi 1893 pp. 52-54. In this note is revealed the interesting fact that the system of farming out the mints was adopted by the Emperor Farrukhsyar's Diwan Ratan Chand and that this led to a great deal of corruption and a fluctuation in the value of the rupee from year to year. By 1754 the Mughal Emperor can have had little hold upon the Banaras mint the revenue derived from farming it—in 1757 for instance—almost certainly went into the coffers of the Nawab Wazir.

² For the first two coins cited in the text cf. B.M.C. Nos. 1135- For coins of 23 R. 24 R. 25 R. cf. L.M.C. 4831a-4831c, and for the 26 R. cf. Part I Nos. 1-3 in this catalogue. B.M.C. No. 1135 (1189-17 R.) and Nos. 1138-41 (1196-23 R. full half quarter eighth and sixteenth parts of a rupee) are very curious. They have the umbrella on the reverse instead of the characteristic flag also the position of the date on the obverse is different from that on other coins previous to 1202-25. Besides the rupee of 23 R. in Lucknow is of the usual type. One might conjecture that these represent attempts on the part of the Mughal Shah Alam to assert his sovereign authority or perhaps they are proofs—the complete series of 1196-23 R. support this—struck for the East India Company.

examined. The coinage has not yet been properly examined. In A.D. 1188, after his victory over the Rohillas under Hāfiz Raḥmat, Shujā'u-d-daula issued a fine silver medal which has been described in *N. S.* xviii, p 273 (Appendix).

The early coinage of Ghāzīu-d-dīn Ḥaidar as king marks the hesitation with which he assumed the regal insignia. The obverse

¹ Thurston, *ibid.*, p 64.

² *ibid.*, p 64

³ Care should be taken to distinguish the true Sikka rupee of Lakhnau, i.e. the 26 san *maḥḥidār* from the 45 san rupee bearing the mint name Farrukhābad, which is also known in records as the 'Lucknow sikka rupee', for the reason given in the above Regulation. The Regulation embodies the determination of the Company to raise the debased coinage of the Farrukhābad mint, hitherto under the control of the Nawābs of that district, to the high standard preserved by the Nawābī coinage minted in Lakhnau.

of his earliest issue A.H. 1234 is an almost exact copy of the 26 san coins retaining the name of Shāh Alam and though the reverse bears the arms of Awadh the date 26 is preserved (cf Part II Nos 2-3). Then appears an issue also dated A.H. 1234 with a couplet containing his own name with the title of king but dated in the fifth year of his Nawabī (cf Part II Nos 6-7). Finally appear coins similar in legends and style to the foregoing but dated 1235 *a/d* Ghazī-d-din reckoned his first regnal year as starting from the 1st Muharram 1235. To celebrate his coronation the king had a fine silver portrait medal struck weighing 1220 grains¹ at the same time were probably struck two small silver pieces of 21 and 10 grains respectively bearing the king's name and titles only and dated 1235 *a/d*². They are noteworthy as the only coins of Awadh differing in style from the prescribed pattern for the year otherwise a complete uniformity is preserved in gold silver and copper changes in style and inscription taking place simultaneously in all three metals. The four successors of Ghazī-d-din Haider each adopted their own couplet. Nasir-d-din Haider used two these will be found given in full in the body of the Catalogue.

All five kings are said to have coined in gold the *ashrafi* with its half quarter eighth and sixteenth parts though all five denominations are known of Wajid Ali Shah only³. The *ashrafi* or *muhar* usually weighs about 165 grains though one of Wajid Ali Shahs dated 1770-8 R. weighs 187.34 grains⁴. In silver there were the rupee half quarter eighth and sixteenth of a rupee. Usually the rupee die was made to serve for the smaller pieces with the result that these frequently lack one and sometimes both dates (cf Nos 60-74) in certain years Ghazī-d-din⁵ Nasir-d-din and Wajid Ali Shah had dies of the requisite sizes engraved. The rupee varies in weight between 169-172 grains.

In copper the fulus of an average weight of 180-5 grains was the only copper coin struck by the first four kings. Wajid Ali Shah in A.H. 1270-1 struck half quarter and eighth pieces as well as a strange coin weighing 451.5 grains⁶.

Except for the coats of arms on the reverse which show European influence the Awadh coins are in weight and form the lineal successors

¹ For a description and illustration of this medal by H. N. Wright cf N. S. I p. 11. It was also described by H. H. Wilson in *Asiatic Chron.* vol. 1 1843 pp. 123-23.

² Cf A. S. xv i § 112, p. 259 Nos 8 and 9.

³ For the quarter eighth and sixteenth parts cf N. S. xvi ibid pp. 769-70.

⁴ N. S. ibid. p. 769. In A.H. 1270 an attempt to reform the coinage appears to have been made both in style and fineness.

⁵ N. S. ibid., p. 762, No. 42 p. 770 Nos. 61-62.

⁶ .

of the Mughal issues but with the exception of Ghāzi d dīn's coronation medal entirely lack artistic merit

Like the Mughals the Awadh kings adopted high sounding titles Ghāzi d dīn calls himself شاه جهان 'King of the World', Amjad 'Alī uses the title عالم شاه 'Refuge of the World' The title 'Badshah' is used by Nasir d dīn Muhammad 'Alī Shah and Wajid 'Alī Shah, the last even assumes the title سلطان عالم 'Sultan of the World'

The mint-name Lakhnau is prefixed by various honorific titles in the first two years of Ghāzi d dīn's reign it is دار الامار 'The seat of Government', it is then changed to دار السلطه 'The seat of Sovereignty' Muhammad 'Alī in the first year of his reign changed this to بس السلطه 'The abode of Sovereignty' Wajid 'Alī in A D 1267 first substituted Mulk Awadh for the name Lakhnau and then added to it the further title احمرنگر derived from his poetic *talhallus* Akhtar To the name of the mint town Lakhnau Ghāzi d dīn added the name of the province مره اودہ this remained till A D 1256 when Muhammad 'Alī changed it to ملک اودہ

The series of coins (Part I Nos 118-35) bearing the date 1229 26 R. and struck at the mint مره اودہ present great difficulties I contend that though bearing the date A D 1229 (1814 A D) they were not struck in that year but were issued by the rebel authorities in Lucknow during the mutiny in the years 1857-8 Wajid 'Alī Shah had abdicated on February 12 1856 On June 30 1857 the Mutiny broke out and Bryus Qadr a son of Wajid 'Alī was made Nawab Wazir of Awadh—the title is important—by the mutineers His mother Hazrat Mahal acted as regent

As against their having been struck in A D 1229 it may be noted

(1) There was already the Muhammadabad Banaras 26 san coin struck in Lucknow in that year (cf Part I Nos 95-7)

(2) A close examination of these Suba Awadh coins shows that they are unconnected in point of style with the Muhammadabad Banaras 26 san coins the arrangement of the obverse legend is quite different the mint marks are different and the style of the fish on the reverse is quite different

(3) An examination of seven of the principal finds of Awadh coins in the United Provinces since 1903 reveals the fact that while royal Awadh and 26 san Muhammadabad Banaras coins occur together in the same find and also these two classes along with Suba Awadh coins in no case have Suba Awadh coins been found alone with the regular 26 san issue

(4) It is more likely that the designation مره اودہ was derived from the royal Awadh coins than vice versa.

To support the contention that the Suba Awadh coins are later than the royal Awadh coins and were struck during the Mutiny

(1) They are generally the best-preserved coins in the finds in which they occur—few show signs of hard wear—and they are usually in mint condition

(2) The large number of varieties in this type of rupee point to irregular conditions of minting and an inability to keep pace with the demand such conditions as must have prevailed during the Mutiny

(3) The Lucknow sarrafs still call the Suba Awadh coins *Brijs Qadr* rupees.

The contention is that these coins were minted in Lucknow by the rebel authorities from June 1857 until the recovery of the city by the English in March 1858¹. Large quantities were required to pay the rebel soldiers, they would be sufficiently like the regular '26 san' coins—still current in the bazars—to satisfy the recipients and during and after the Mutiny they would naturally be hoarded in large quantities.

Why then the date 1229? Attention has been called to the title Nawab-Wazir bestowed by the mintmasters on *Brijs Qadr*, the title of king was unpopular as it had been assumed at the suggestion of the English by *Ghaziuddin Haidar*. A.H. 1229 was the date of his accession to the Nawabship so it is possible that that date was chosen as the last year in which a Nawab-Wazir ruled who had been unshaken in his allegiance to the Delhi house whose fortunes seemed now once more in the ascendant. Suba Awadh coins of this type are known also in gold and copper.

Finds The coins in this and other museum collections in India have been derived largely from finds made in the United Provinces. Two of the largest of these both unearthed in 1915, may be described. The larger of the two from Tiloi in the Rae Bareilly district consisted of 3706 rupees, of these 1943 were 26 san Muhammadabad Banaras rupees 533 belonged to the Suba Awadh class 4 were miscellaneous and the remainder were regal coins of Awadh. The second hoard found in Lucknow itself comprised 170 silver and 516 copper coins. The silver coins were as follows Muhammadabad Banaras 26 san 1, Suba Awadh 4, kings of Awadh 160, all the copper coins belonged to the kings of Awadh. This treasure was evidently concealed soon after the outbreak of the Mutiny.

¹ Since this was written the attribution of these coins to *Brijs Qadr* has been conclusively proved in a note No. 225 *The Muhammadabad Suba Awadh Coins* contributed by R. Dorn to N.S. XXVI p. 1. It may be noticed that the rebel leader in Bareilly *Khān Bahadur Kān* struck coins during the Mutiny which imitate the Company's Farrukhābad rupees but with the mint Bareilly on the reverse.

ABBREVIATIONS.

<i>B M C</i>	<i>Catalogue of Mughal Coins in the British Museum,</i> London, 1892.
<i>I M. C</i>	<i>Catalogue of Coins in the Indian Museum Calcutta</i> Vol III, Mughal Emperors Oxford 1908
<i>J A S B</i>	<i>Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal</i>
<i>J. M C</i>	<i>Catalogue of the Mughal Coins in the Lucknow</i> <i>Museum, Oxford 1920</i>
<i>N. S</i>	<i>Numismatic Supplement to the Journal of the</i> <i>Asiatic Society of Bengal</i>
<i>R</i>	Regnal year

The article on the Coins of the Kings of Awadh contributed by me in 1912 to *N S*, xviii to which several references have been made contains a useful though deficient catalogue, with three plates. Many statements in the article itself need modification or correction.

GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE NAWĀB-WAZĪRS AND KINGS OF AWADH

Mirza Nasir

(1) Muhammad Amin Sādat Khān (1720-1739)
Burbānu l-Mulk

daughter, m — (2) Abū l Mansūr Khan Saifdar Jang (1739-1756)

(3) Shuja'ud daula (1756-1775)

(4) Asafud daula (1775-1797)

(5) Wazīr 'Alī (1797-1798)

(6) Sādat 'Alī (1798-1814)

(7) GHASIM UD DIN HAIDAR (1814-1819)
I (King 1819-1827)

II NASIR-UD DIN HAIDAR (1827-1837)

Muna Jān
Pretender, 1837

III MUHAMMAD 'ALĪ SHĀH (1837-1842)

IV AMJAD 'ALĪ SHĀH (1842-1847)

V WĀJID 'ALĪ SHĀH (1847-1856)

Brijis Qadr
(proclaimed Nawāb-Wazīr
during the Mutiny)

PART I

- (I) COINS STRUCK IN LAKHNAU BY THE NAWĀBS
OF AWADH 1775-1819, WITH THE MINT-NAME
MUḤAMMADĀBĀD BANĀRAS.
- (II) COINS STRUCK WITH THE MINT-NAME ṢŪBA
AWADH.

I. COINS STRUCK IN THE NAME OF THE MUGHAL
EMPEROR SHĀH 'ĀLAM II WITH THE MINT-
NAME MUHAMMADĀBĀD BANĀRAS.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1 ¹ 2 3	بنارس Banāras Muham- madabād	— 26	On flowered field الہ محمد شاہ باد حامی دین شاہ عالم فضل سابقہ کشور زد ر در رفت سکہ	محمد آباد میمنت خاوس ۲۶ مابوس سر بنارس M. 1 and 2 in loop of س of خاوس M. 3 over سنہ M. 4 under سنہ M. 5 to right of محمد آباد
4 5	"	1201 26	As on No 1, but (۱۲۰۱) over کشور	As on No 1.
6	"	1202 26	" ۱۲۰۲	"
7 7a 7b	"	1203 26	" ۱۲۰۳	"
8 9	"	"	"	and M. 7 over M 1
10 10a	"	1204 26	" ۱۲۰۴	As on No. 1.
11	"	"	"	As on No. 8

¹ The Hijri date is to be found below the last line of the obverse inscription; cf. *Lucknow Museum Catalogue*, No. 4831 b; it appears on very few coins

² M. = mint mark; see table on p 59

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	SILVER
At 30	Banīras Muham- mādābād	1212 26	As on No. 4, but ۱۲۱۲ M. 11 under شاه, and four dots in ۱ of دس	As on No 21, but M. 6 omitted.	
31	"	"	M. 11 under شاه, and five dots in ۱ of دس	"	
31a	"	"	but M. 11 under شاه only	"	
32	"	1213 26	" ۱۲۱۳ three dots under شاه	"	
33	"	"	M 12 under شاه	and M 13 over M. 1	
34 35 36	"	1214 26	" ۱۲۱۴ (1) three dots under شاه (2) two dots under ۱۱ as usual. M. 6 over می	As on No 30. M 8 in ۱۱ of دس	
37 38	"	"	(1) four dots under شاه (2) three dots under ۱۱ M 6 over می	M 14 in ۱۱ of دس	
39 40 41 41a	"	1215 26	" ۱۲۱۵ (1) four dots under شاه (2) three dots under ۱۱ M 6 over می	M 14 in ۱۱ of دس	
42	"	"	" ۱۲۱۵ (1) three dots under شاه (2) two dots under ۱۱ M 6 over می	three dots in ۱۱ of دس	
43	"	"	but no M. 6. "	three dots in ۱۱ of دس	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 12	Banāras Muham- madābād	1205 26	As on No 1, but ۱۲.۸	As on No 1.
13 14	"	1206 26	As on No 4, but ۱۲.۶ and three dots under شاه	"
15 16 17	"	1207 26	" ۱۲.۷ four dots under شاه	" PL I. 1.
18	"	1208 26	" ۱۲.۸ one dot under شاه	"
19	"	"	but M 8 under شاه	"
19a	"	"	" but four dots under شاه	"
20 20a	"	1209 26	" ۱۲.۹ M 9 under شاه	"
21 22 23	"	1210 26	" ۱۲.۱۰ M 8 under شاه	and M. 6 over M. 1 M 10 below قریب
24 ¹	"	1211 26	" ۱۲.۱۱ M 11 under شاه	As on No 21.
25 26	"	"	As on No 21, but two dots instead of one in ۱۱ of دس	"
27	"	"	As on No 24, but five dots under شاه	"
28 29	"	"	" but four dots under شاه	"

¹ No. 24 has a mark  in the م of ماریس. As this letter in this series is usually of the coin it is difficult to say what variations this mint mark undergoes.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	SILVER
AR 62 63 64 65	Banāras Muham- madābād	1220 26	As on No 4 Type of No 56 M 6	As on No 30, and M. 15 in س of س	
66 67	"		Type of No 60	"	
68 69	"	1221 26	" Type of No 56 M 6	"	
70 71	"	'	Type of No 60	"	
72	"	1222 26	" Type of No 56 M 6	"	
73 74	"		Type of No 60	"	
75 75 a 75 b	"	1223 26	" Type of No 56 M 6	"	
76 77	"	1224 26	" Type of No 56 M. 6	"	
78	"		Type of No 60	"	
79 80	"	1225 26	" Type of No 56 M 6	"	
81 82	'		" Type of No 60	"	

COINS OF AWADII

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
44 44a	Ranāras Muham- madābād	1216 26	As on No. 4. 1216 Type of No. 39. M. 6 over می	As on No. 39.
45 46 47	"	"	but type of No. 43.	As on No. 43.
48 49	"	1217 26	" 1217 Type of No. 39. M. 6	As on No. 39.
50	"	"	" 1217 Type of No. 43.	As on No. 43.
51 52	"	1218 26	" 1218 Type of No. 39. M. 6.	As on No. 39.
53	"	"	but date in very small figures, and only two dots under می	" "
54 55	"	"	Type of No. 43.	As on No. 43.
56	"	1219 26	As on No. 4 1219 (1) five dots under شاه (2) two dots under می M. 5 over می	As on No. 30.
57 58	"	"	(1) four dots under شاه (2) two dots under می	"
59	"	"	(1) three dots under شاه (2) two dots under می	"
60 61	"	"	(1) no dots under شاه (2) two dots under می	and M. 15 in " of فارس

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 62 63 64 65	Banīras Muham- madābād	1220 26	As on No. 4. ۱۲۲۰ Type of No. 56. M. 6.	As on No. 39, and M. 13 in ۱۲۲۰
66 67	"	"	Type of No. 60.	"
68 69	"	1221 26	" ۱۲۲۱ Type of No. 56. M. 6.	"
70 71	"	"	Type of No. 60.	"
72	"	1222 26	" ۱۲۲۲ Type of No. 56. M. 6	"
73 74	"	"	Type of No. 60.	"
75	"	1223 26	" ۱۲۲۳ Type of No. 56. M. 6.	"
75 a 75 b	"	"	Type of No. 60	"
76 77	"	1224 26	" ۱۲۲۴ Type of No. 56 M. 6	"
78	"	"	Type of No. 60.	"
79 80	"	1225 26	" ۱۲۲۵ Type of No. 56 M. 6	"
81 82	"	"	" ۱۲۲۶ Type of No. 60.	"

SILVER

COINS OF AWADH

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
83	Banāras Muham madābād	1225 26	As on No 4 (1) M 16 under شاه (2) Two dots under بی	As on No 30. No M 15 in شاه of بی
84 85	"	1226 26	" Type of No 83 M 6	M 17 in شاه of بی
86 87	"	"	(1) M 16' and one dot under شاه (2) Two dots under بی	"
88 88	"	1227 26	" Type of No 83 M 6	but M 15 in شاه of بی
89 91	"	"	Type of No 86	M 17 in شاه of بی
92	"	1228 26	" Type of No 83 M 6	M 15 "
93 94	"	"	Type of No 86	M 17. "
95	"	1229 26	" Type of No 83 M 6	M 15 "
96 97	"	"	Type of No 86	M 17 "
98	"	1230 26	" Type of No 86	M 17 "
99 100	"	"	(1) M 18 under شاه (2) M 19 under بی	M 17 "

* M 19 is really only the two dots of the 98 supplemented by two crosses as ornaments

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	SILVER
R					
101	Banāras	1231	As on No. 4.	As on No. 30	
102	Muham- madābād	26	۱۲۳۱ Type of No. 99.	M. 17.	
103	"	1232	"		
104	"	26	۱۲۳۲ Type of No. 99	M 17 in " of ساریس	
105					
106	"	"	(1) M. 18 " and one dot under شاه (2) M 19 under ن	"	
107	"	"	(1) M. 20 " under شاه (2) Two dots under ن	"	
108					
109	"	"	(1) Six dots under شاه (2) Two dots under ن	"	
110	"	1233	"		
111		26	۱۲۳۳ Type of No. 99	M 17.	"
112 ¹					
113	"	"	Type of No ' 106.	M 17.	"
114					
115	"	"	Type of No " 107.	M 15.	"
116					
116a	"	"	(1) M 18 ' and one dot under شاه (2) Two dots under ن	M 17	"
117	"	1234	"		
		26	۱۲۳۴ Type of No 107	M. 15	"

¹ No 112 is a copper coin silver plated

II. COINS STRUCK IN THE NAME OF THE MUGHAII EMPEROR SHAH 'ĀLAM II WITH THE MINT NAME SŪBA AWADH.

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
VER	R 118 ¹ 118	اورده Awadh Suba	1229 26	<p>الله محمدنادر شاه سنة حامی دین شاه عالم ————— ۱۲۲۹ در حفت کشور سکه رد</p> <p>Var 1. سا written without dots over ن in second line & to left of ن Two dots under می and also under ن</p>	<p>اورده مسیت حلوس ۲۱ مانوس مرتب صوتا</p> <p>M 4 under مس M. 21 and M 2 over ل حلوس M 22 over مس</p>
	120	"	"	Var 2 As on No 118, but dots thus : under می	As on No 118
	121 122	"	"	Var 4 As on No 118, but two dots under ن only	"
	123	"	"	Var 5 As on No 118, but no dots under ن or می	"
	124 125	"	"	Var 7. As on No. 118, but one dot under ن and two dots under می	"

Pl. I.

¹ The varieties of this type correspond with the numbers used for those varieties in the
Lachure Museum Catalogue

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
At 126	Awadh Sūba	1229 26	Var. 9. As on No. 118, but two dots thus : under می only.	As on No. 118.	SILVER
127	"	"	Var. 10 As on No. 118. سائ written inside ن of دن No dots under می or ن	"	
128	"	"	Var. 12. As on No. 118, but ش with three dots above over ن . : to left of ن Three dots under ن and two dots thus : under می	"	
129	"	"	Var. 13 As on No. 118, but two dots thus : under ن only	"	
130	"	"	Var. 14 As on No. 118, but two dots under ن and two dots under می	"	
131	"	"	Var. 15 As on No. 118, but ش to left of ن فصل to left of عالم Two dots under ن and one dot under می	"	
132	"	"	Var. 16. As on No. 118, but M. 23 over ن and two dots under می only	"	
133	"	"	Var. 17 As on No. 132, but two dots under می and under ن	"	
134	"	"	Var. 18. As on No. 132, but one dot under ن and two dots under می M. 23.	"	

PART II

COINS OF THE KINGS OF AWADH

I

GHĀZĪU-D-DĪN HAIDAR

A H 1234-1243

A D 1819-1827



Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Type D				
A/ 1	Suba Awadh Daru s- saltanat Lakhnau	1239 5	In triple circle, middle one of dots ار فصل دو المس رب عارى الدين حدر ۱۲۳۹ نسب شاه زمن سکه رد ترسم و زر حدر below ح Ornamented ground W 165 5 S 95	Situate as obverse Arms of Awadh Two fishes facing one another enclose and support a kator, surmounted by a crown A tiger on either side with head turned out- wards, holding a pennant, as supporters A scroll be- neath Above دار السلطنه لکھنؤ ممب To right حاوس To left مانوس Below سرب " مود اوده GOLD PL I. 4
The couplet is as follows				
سکه رد ترسم و زر ار فصل رب دو المس عارى الدين حدر عالى نسب شاه زمن				
Struck coin on gold and silver by the grace of the great and Almighty God Ghazir d-din Haidar, of lofty lineage, king of the world.				

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R. R 2 3 (ringed)	Şuba Awadh Daru-l- amārat Lakhnau	1234 26	Type A In the name of the Emperor Shāh 'Alam II.	
			Var 1	As on No. 1, but above
			باد الہ محمد شاہ حامی دین شاہ عالم فعل ۱۲۳۴ ساد کشور رد در دہ سکہ	دار الامارۃ لکھنؤ and ۲۱
			Ornaments in field M ح below شاہ M 24 over, of کشور W 172 S. 1 05	Pl. I. 5
			The obverse of the above is a reproduction without the special ornaments, flag fish, &c, of the reverse of the '26 San' issue of the Banāras mint in Shāh 'Alam's name Cf Part I, No 1	
			The couplet is سکہ رد در دہت کشور ساد فعل الہ حامی دین محمد شاہ عالم باد شاہ	
			Struck coin in the Seven Climes, the shadow of the divine favour The defender of the faith of Muhammad, the emperor Shāh 'Alam.	
4	.	"	Var 2 As on No 2, but M. 23 over, of کشور W. 171	As on No 2
5 5a	.	"	Var. 3 As on No 2, but M 26 over, of کشور W. 172	

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			Type B In his own name, dating from his accession to the Nawābī in A H. 1229	
At 6 7	Şuba Awadh Dārū l- amārat Lakhnau	1234 5	Var. 1. As on No 1, but date 1229 M. ح below W. 172 S. 11.	As on No 2, but o SILVER
8	"		Var 2 As on No 1, but without M ح W. 172	" PL I. 6
			Type C Dating from his coronation in A H 1234	
9 10	"	1235 ahd	Var 1 As on No 1, but date 1229 M ح below W. 171 S. 1	As on No 2, but احد
11 12	"		Var 2 As on No 9, but الدس written without dot W. 171	As on No 9
13	"		As on No 9 1229 most of inscription wanting W. 205 S. 55	but only part of arms and date احد س appear on the coin

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Type D.				
R. AR				
14	Suba	1236	Var 1 As on No 1,	As on No 1, but date r
15	Awadh	2	but date 1771	
16	Daru s		M ح under ح	
17	sultanat		W 172	
	Lakhnan		S 1	
18	"		Var 2 As on No 1,	"
			but without ح	
			W. 171	
19	"	1237	As on No 14, but date	"
20		3	but r	
21			M ح under ح	
22			W 171 5	
			S 1	
23	,	1238	As on No 14, but date	As on No 14 but
24		4	but r	"
25			M ح under ح	
			W 171 5	
			S 1 02	
26	,	1239	Var 1 As on No. 14,	"
27		5	but date 1771	"
			M ح under ح	
			under ی of ح to left	
			of ح	
			W. 171 5	
			S 1	
28	"		Var 2 As on No 14,	"
			but date 1771 and larger	
			script and of ی of ح	
			over ح fewer ornaments in	
			ground	
			W 171 5	

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	SILVER
Al 20	Šuba Awadh Diru e- salkanat Lakbnaui	1240 6	Var 1 As ou No. 14, but date ١٢٤٠. M. ح under ح الدين written thus without dots W. 171 S. 95	As on No 14, but ١	
30	"	"	Var 2 As ou No 14, but date ١٢٤٠ and الدين written thus and larger script W. 171 5		
31 32	"	1241 7	As on No 14, but date ١٢٤١ M ح under ح الدين without dots W. 172 S 95		
33 34 35	"	1242 8	As on No 14, but date ١٢٤٢ M ح under ح W. 171 S 1		
36	"	1243 9	but M ح under ح ١٢٤٣ W 170 S 9		

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Type A.				
R Æ 37 ¹ 38	Suba Awadh Darul- amarat Lakhnau	1234 26	As on No 2 1177 but without  and without special ornament over, of كنز W 183 S 9	As on No 2, but 11
Type C				
39 40	"	1235 ahd	As on No 11 1178 but without 	As on No 9, but احد PL I. 7
Type D				
41 42	Suba Awadh Darul- sultanat Lakhnau	1236 2	As on No 18 1171 W 183 S 85	As on No 14, but 1
43		1237 3	but " 1172 W. 1825 S 9	" 1
44	"	1238 4	1173 W. 184 S 9	"

¹ The copper follow the silver coins in every respect, except that they are much cruder, and are usually without the ornaments.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 45	Ṣūba Awadh Dārū-ṣ- salṭanat Lakhnau	1239 5	As on No. 41. irf W. 185. S. -85.	As on No. 41, but o
46	"	1240 6	" irf. W. 182. S. -85.	" 1

COPPER

II

NAŞĪRU-D-DĪN HAIDAR

A.H. 1243-1253

A.D. 1827-1837.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
ER AR 47 48 49	Suba Awadh Daru-s salṭanat Lakhnau	1243 ahd	<p>Type A. In the name Sulaimān Jāh</p> <p>In triple circle, middle one of dots</p> <p>اله حاء سلمان مرتبه شاه جهان سپهر ۱۲۴۳ رده ز لطف در هر سکه شا</p> <p>Ornamented ground</p> <p>W. 171 S. 1.</p>	<p>Situate as obverse. Arms as in Ghāziu-d-dīn's coin No 1, but in middle of arms احد سه</p>
50	"	1244 ahd	<p>As on No 47, but date ۱۲۴۴</p> <p>W. 171 5 S. 1</p>	<p>As on No 47, but date احد (blurred)</p>

PL I, 8

The couplet is:

در هر سکه شاهی رده ز لطف اله
سپهر مرتبه شاه جهان سلمان حاء

In the world by the grace of God, the royal coin has been
struck

With (the name of) the king of the world Sulaimān Jāh,
the high exalted one

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
AR 51 52 53	Šūba Awadh Dāru-s-salṭanat Lakhnau	1244 2	As on No 47, but date ۱۲۴۴ W. 171-5. S. 1.	As on No. 47, but r	SILVER
54 55 56	"	1245 2	but ۱۲۴۵ and M. 14 over ۱۴ in second line. W. 172 S. ۰9.	"	
57	"	1246 3	Type B In the name Naširu-d-dīn Haidar. پادشاه حیدر ۱۲۴۶ مہدی نصر الدین نسب ار فضل حق ظل اللہ نا سسک رد درسم و در ground of dotted ornaments W. 172 5 S. 85. The couplet is سکہ رد درسم و در ار فضل حق ظل اللہ نائب مہدی نصر الدین حیدر پادشاه	As on No 47, but r	
58	"	1246 4	As on No 57 ۱۲۴۶ W. 169 5 S. 9	As on No 47, but r	

Struck coin in silver and gold, under the grace and protection of God,
The Na'ib of Mahdi, Naširu d dīn Haidar the king

COINS OF AWADH

	Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
IR	At 59	Suba Awadh Daru s- sultanat Lakhnau	1247 4	As on No 57, but ۱۲۴۷ W. 153 5 S 85	As on No 47, but ۲
	60 1/2	"	124- 4	" ۱۲۴- Top and bottom lines of inscription missing W. 43 S 6	" ۲ Pl. I. 10
	61	"	1247 5	" ۱۲۴۷ W. 171 S 85	" ۵
	62	"	1248 5	Var 1 As on No 57, but ۱۲۴۸ W. 170 S 85	"
	63 64	"	"	Var 2 As on No 57, but ۱۲۴۸ under نصر W 172 5 S 95	"
	65 66	"	1248 6	As on No 57, but ۱۲۴۸ over نصر W. 171 S 85	" ۱
	67 68	"	1249 6	As on No 57, but ۱۲۴۹ under نصر W. 172 S 9	" ۱

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 69	Suba Awadh Daru s-saltanat Lakhnau	1249 7	<p>Within a border of rays As on No 57, but 1111 under نصر</p> <p>W 172 5 S 1</p>	<p>SILVER</p> <p>Type C</p> <p>Within a border of rays Arms Supporters, two tigers holding pennants as before, but the two fish enclose a katar instead of the regnal year Crown in stead of katar above fish, and umbrella surmounts crown Inscription in one line round arms صرب صوبہ اودہ دار السلطنت لکھنؤ سے ۷ خاوس مہتاب مادوس</p>
70	"	1250 7	<p>As on No 69, but 1110</p> <p>W 172 5 S 95</p>	As on No 69
71 72 73		1250 8	<p>As on No 69 but 1110 in J of فصل M 27 under نصر</p> <p>W 171 S 9</p>	bnt
74 75		1250 —	<p>حضر مہدی نصر 1110</p> <p>W 113 S 5</p>	As on No 69 bnt middle of arms only visible
75		1251 8	<p>Var 1 As on No 69 but 1111 under نصر</p> <p>W 172 S 95</p>	but

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
VER	AR 76	Suba Awadh Dāru s saltanat Lakhnau	1251 8	Var 2 As on No 69 but 1701 and cruder script W. 170 S 9	As on No 69, but A
	77 78	"	1252 8 (sic)	As on No 69, but 17 in J of ط and or ru ق of حى W. 170 5. S 85	" A
	79	"	1251 9	As on No 69, but 1701 under مصر W. 172 S. 95	" A
	80 81	"	1252 9	Var 1 As on No 69, but 1701 under مصر W 171 5 S 9	"
	82	"	"	Var 2 As on No 69, but 1701 under مصر and finer script. W 172 S 9	"
	83 84	"	"	Var 3 As on No 77, but 1701 W. 170 5 S 95	"

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Type A.				
Æ 85 86	Šaba Awadh Diru-sa- saljanat Lakhnau	1243 ahd	As on No. 47, but without ornaments 1887 W. 182.5. S. 9.	As on No. 47, 1887
87 88	"	1244 ahd	" 1887 W. 181. S. 9.	"
89	"	1244 2	" 1887 W. 182 S. 85	"
Type B.				
90 91	"	1245 3	As on No. 57, but written thus and date over ۛ in second line, and all within dated border, but no ornaments. 1887 W. 180. S. 9	"
92 93	"	1246 2	As on No. 59, but 1887 W. 182.5. S. 9	"
94	"	1246 4	As on No. 60, but 1887 W. 181.5 S. 9	As on No. 61, but 1887

COPPER

Pl. II. 1.

COINS OF AWADH

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
ER	Æ				
	95	Suba Awadh Daru s- saltanat Lakhnau	1247 4	As on No. 90, but 174v W. 186. S. -9.	As on No. 85, but f
	96	"	1247 5	" 174v W. 184 5. S. -9	" 8
	97 98	"	1248 5	" 174A W. 185. S. 8	" 8
	99	"	1249 6	but 174v under نصر W. 185 5 S. 85	" 1
	100	"	1250 7	Type C. As on No 90, but 174v. under نصر W. 186 5 S. 8	As on No. 69
	101	"	"	As on No. 71, 174v W. 149 5 S. 85	"

This coin was probably once silvered over - it is struck from a rupee die

III

MUHAMMAD 'ALĪ SHĀH

A. H. 1253-1258

A. D. 1837-1842

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 102 103	Suba Awadh Buta s sultanat Lakhnau	1253 ahd	<p>Var 1 Within circle of rays</p> <p>رمان شاه در جهان محمد علی ناد ۱۲۵۳ مسکه رد محمد و کرم</p> <p>M 28 over جهان and to left of last line</p> <p>W. 172 5 S. 1</p> <p>The complet is</p> <p>محمد و کرم مسکه رد در جهان محمد علی ناد شاه رمان</p> <p>With grace and benevolence struck coin in the world, Muhammad 'Alī, Emperor of the Age</p>	<p>Type A.</p> <p>Within circle of rays</p> <p>Arms In centre one fish surmounted by numeral ۱ supporters, two women bare headed, with hands supporting crown, and standing on scroll. Inscription reading round arms</p> <p>عرب صود اوده دست السلطنت لکھو سد احد خلوس مسمت مانوس</p> <p>Pl II 2</p>
104 105 106	"		<p>Var 2 As on No. 102, but ۱۲ جهان s- written thus, and M 29 over جهان</p> <p>W. 171</p>	As on No 102
107	"	1254 ahd	<p>Var 1 As on No 102, but ۱۲۵۴ M 30 over جهان</p> <p>W. 172 S. 9</p>	"

SILVER

COINS OF AWADH

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
E. A. 108	Suba Awadh Bartu s saljanat Lakhnau	1254 ahd	Var 2. As on No 102, but M 14 over حہاں and M. 24 over date W. 172	As on No 102
109		"	Var 3 As on No 107, but date 119 حہاں & written thus M 29 over حہاں W. 172	"
110		"	Var 4 As on No 109, but in addition M 31 in ن of رہاں W 171	"
111		"	Var 5 As on No 109, but M 32 in ن of رہاں , W 171	"
112 113		1254 2	Var 1 As on No 107, but ¹¹⁸⁸ M 24 over حہاں W 172 S 9	but ¹¹⁸⁸ " and numeral above fish has disappeared
114 115	"	"	Var 2 As on No 112, but no M over حہاں W 172	As on No 112, but women wear hats.
116	"	1255 2	Var 1 As on No 107, but ¹¹⁸⁸ M 30 over حہاں W. 171 S 1	As on No 114

COINS OF AWADH

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 125	Mulk Awadh Bairu-s sultanat Lakhnau	1257 5	Var 2 As on No 119, but rev, and M 14 W. 172	As on No 121, but e, no M, and much cruder
126	"	1258 5	Var 1 As on No 119, but rev M 33 in last line W 171 5 S 9	" " but S M 14 below scroll
127	,		Var 2 As on No 119, but rev, and M 14 W 172 5	but no M, and cruder

IV

AMJAD 'ALĪ SHĀH

A. H. 1258-1262

A. D. 1842-1847.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
A/ 127 ^a	Mulk Awadh Baitu-s salṭanat Lakhnau	1262 5	<p>Within circle of rays on ornamental ground:</p> <p>شاه رمن عالم شاه علی</p> <p>تا ئند اله ظل حق احمد</p> <p>۱۲۶۲</p> <p>م</p> <p>در جهان رد سکه شا</p> <p>Five dots in ل of ظل</p> <p>W S. 9</p> <p>The couplet is —</p> <p>در جهان رد سکه شاهی دتا ئید اله</p> <p>ظل حق احمد علی شاه رمن عالم شاه</p> <p>Struck royal coin in the world through the help of God Amjad 'Alī, monarch of the age, the refuge of the world, the shade of God</p>	<p>Within circle of rays. <i>Arms</i> a fish surmounted by a crown, surmounted by an umbrella—two curved swords enclosing the whole Inscription round arms</p> <p>سرب ملک اوده بیت الماطت</p> <p>لکھنؤ سده جلوس میست مانوس</p>	GOLD
A/ 128 ¹ 129 130 131		1258 ahd	<p>As on No. 127^a, but</p> <p>۱۲۵۸</p> <p>but no dots in ل of ظل</p> <p>W. 172 S. 1</p>	<p>As on No. 127^a, but</p> <p>احد</p>	SILVER

Pl. II. 4.

¹ The dies of all these four coins differ slightly—but not sufficiently, in my opinion, to constitute separate varieties.

	Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
IR	R 132	Mulk Awadh Baitu-s- sultanat Lakhnau	1259 ahd	Var. 1. As on No 128, but 1701 Four dots in J of ج W. 172 5 S. 95	As on No. 128
	133	"	"	Var 2 As on No 128, but two dots over ج of ج missing Five dots in J of ج W. 171.	"
	134 135	"	1259 2	Var 1 As on No 132, 1701 W. 172. S. 9	but "
	136	"	"	Var 2 As on No 133, 1701 W. 171 5	"
	137 138	"	1260 2	As on No 132, but 171 W. 171 5 S. 9	"
	139	"	1260 3	Var 1. As on No 132, but 171 W. 171 5. S. 95	"
	140	"	"	Var 2 As on No 133 but 171. W 172 5.	"

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	SILVER
141 R	Mulk Awadb Baitu-s- saltanat Lakhnau	1261 3	Var. 1. As on No. 132, but 1711 W. 172. S. 1.	As on No 128	
142 143	"	"	Var. 2 As on No 133, but 1711 W. 170 5.	"	
144	"	1261 4	Var 1 As on No 132, but 1711 W. 172 5, S 9	but "	
145	"	"	Var 2 As on No 133, but 1711 W. 171 5	"	
146 147	"	1262 4	As on No 133, but 1711 W. 171 5 S 1	"	
148 149	"	1262 5	As on No 128, but 1711 Five dots in J of چل W 172 5 S. 9	" 9	
150 151	"	1263 5	As on No. 148, but 1711 W. 172 S 9	"	

R	Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
	Æ 152	Mulk Awadh Baitu s- saljanat Lakhnau	1258 ahd	Within circle. As on No. 128, 1764 but no ornaments W. 184 S. -8.	Within circle. As on No. 128. احد Pl. II. 5.
	153	"	125- -	but " - a very crude coin. W. 184. S. -8	No date on coin.

V

WĀJID 'ALĪ SHĀH

A.H. 1263-1272.

A.D. 1847-1856.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Type A.				
AR 153 a	Mulk Awadh Baitu-s- sultanat Lakhnau	1264 ahd	<p>Var. 1. Within circle of rays.</p> <p>سلطان عالم بادشاه علی</p> <p>تائید الہ ظل حق واحد</p> <p>۱۲۶۴</p> <p>فصل</p> <p>سکہ زد ترسیم و زر</p> <p>معل to left of و</p> <p>Four dots in J of ظل and in J of فصل</p> <p>W. S. -9.</p> <p>The complet is —</p> <p>سکہ زد ترسیم و زر ار فصل تائید الہ</p> <p>ظل حق واحد علی سلطان عالم بادشاه</p> <p>Struck coin on gold and silver through the grace of the divine help</p> <p>Wājid 'Alī, the Sultān of the world, the monarch, the shade of God.</p>	<p>GOLD</p> <p>Within circle of rays.</p> <p>Arms. Supporters, two mermaids holding clubs out- wards and pennants inwards. Between staffs of pennants, a shield or boss in centre; above shield a crown sur- mounted by an umbrella; below, two swords and crossed clubs: a scroll beneath all.</p> <p>Around arms:—</p> <p>سرب ملک اوردہ دیت المطلب</p> <p>لکھنؤ سہ احد جلوس مہمب</p> <p>مانوس</p> <p>Pl. II. 6.</p>
AR 154 155 155 a	"	1263 ahd	<p>Var. 1. As on No. 153 a, but ۱۲۶۳</p> <p>W. 172. S. 1-05.</p>	<p>SILVER</p> <p>As on No. 153 a.</p>

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R At 156	Mulh Awah Rastu- salhanat Iahh nau	1263 ah 1	Var 2 As on No. 154 but five dots in J of J and in J of J W 1703 S 9	As on No. 153a.
157		1263 (mc) ah 1	As on No. 156 but 1712 W. 171 S 95	
158		1264 2	Var 1 As on No. 154 but 1712 W 1703 S 95	As on No. 154 but
159			Var 2 As on No. 156 but 1712 W 1713	
160 161		1263 2	As on No. 156 but 1712 W 1713 S 9	
162		1265 3	Var 1 As on No. 154 but 1712 W 172 S 9	
163 164	"		Var 2 As on No. 156 1712	

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	SILVER
At 166 167	Mulk Awadh Raitu-s- salтанат Lakhnau	1266 3	Var. 1. As on No 156, but ¹⁷¹¹ written thus. W. 171 3 S. 1	As on No 154, but r	
168	"	"	Var 2 As on No. 156, but ¹⁷¹¹ written thus W. 172 3		
169	"	1267 (sic) 3	As on No 156, but ¹⁷¹¹ written thus. W. 170 3 S. 93		
170 171	"	1266 4	As on No 156, but ¹⁷¹¹ written thus. W. 171. S 9	but	
172	"	1267 4	Var 1 As on No 156, but ¹⁷¹¹ written thus W. 172 S 1		
173	"	"	Var 2 As on No 156, but ¹⁷¹¹ written thus W. 171 3		

COINS OF AWADH

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
174 ¹	Mulk Awadh Akhtar-nagar	1267 5	As on No 156, but ١٢٦٤ written thus. W. 172 S 95	Type B. As on No. 154, but inscription around arms as follows — سرب ملك اوده احتريگر سه حلوس سميت مانوس PL II. 7
175	Baitu-s-saltanat Lakhnau Mulk Awadh Akhtar nagar	1267 5	Var 1. As on No 154, but ١٢٦٤ written without dots W. 171 5 S 1	Type C. As on No 154, but inscription around arms as follows — سرب دست السلطنت لکھنؤ ملك اوده احتريگر سه سميت مانوس
176 177 178			Var 2 As on No. 154, but date ١٢٦٤ and five dots in J of مل and four in J of مل ١٢٦٤ written without dots W 171 5	As on No 175
179			Var 3 As on No 156, but ١٢٦٤ written thus. W. 171	
180			Var 4 As on No 154, but ١٢٦٤ If 34 in J of مل and in J of مل ١٢٦٤ written without dots. W. 172	

¹ I now recognize this as a distinct type cf. J. A. S. B. Num. Suppl. XVIII, § 116, p. 271

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	SILVER
At 181 182	Baitu-s-saltanat Lakhnau Mulk Awadh Akhtar-nagar	1268 5	As on No. 180, but ۱۲۱۸ W. 171-5 S. 1.	As on No. 175	
183 184 185 188 187	"	1268 6	" ۱۲۱۸ W. 171. S. 9.	but "	"
188 189 190 191	"	1269 6	Var. 1. As on No. 180, but ۱۲۱۹ W. 171-5. S. 95	"	"
192 193	"	"	Var. 2 As on No. 180, but ۱۲۱۹ and ۱۲۱۹ written thus W. 170 5.	"	"
194	"	"	Var. 3 As on No. 154, but ۱۲۱۹ and five dots in ل of طال and letter ل in ل of فصل ۱۲۱۹ written without dots. W. 171 5.	"	"
195	"	1269 2 (for 6)	Var 1 As on No. 188 ۱۲۱۹ W. 172 5 S. 95	but r (= r)	"
196 197 198	"	"	Var. 2 As on No. 192 ۱۲۱۹ W. 171 5	"	"

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
VER	R 199 200	Bartu s-saltanat Lakhnan Mulk Awadh Akhtar-nagar	1269 7	Var 1 As on No 194 1711 W. 171 5 S. 1	As on No 175, but v
	201	"	"	Var 2 As on No 194, and in addition five dots in جى of جى W 171 5	"
	202	,	,	Var 3 As on No 154, but 1711 and M 34 in جى of جى, and letter l in جى of جى جى written without dots W. 171 5	"
	203 ¹	,	1270 7	Var 1 As on No 154, but 1711 and and one dot in جى of جى Letter l in جى of جى W 171 5 S 9	"
	204	"	,	Var 2 As on No 154, but 1711 and five dots in جى of جى Letter l in جى of جى Star in جى of جى W 171 5	"
	205 206	,	,	Var 3 As on No 203 but M 34 in جى of جى and also in جى of جى جى in جى of جى جى written thus. W. 171 5	"

¹ The reverses of all coins of type C differ slightly in design from year to year, especially in the form of the scroll—a particularly noticeable change takes place in the seventh and eighth regnal years, when the scroll is a crescent in shape.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	SILVER
At 207	Baitu-s-saltanat Lakhnau Mulk Awadh Akhtar-nagar	1270 7	Var. 4. As on No. 203, but and one dot in ج of جل Star in ج of جمل حن written without dots. W. 171-5.	As on No. 175, but v	
208	"	"	Var. 5. As on No. 203. in ج of جل M. 34 in ح of حن Star in ج of جمل حن written without dots W. 170.	"	
209 210	"	1270 8	Var. 1. As on No. 205. W. 172. S. 9.	" A	
211	"	"	Var. 2. As on No. 208. W. 172.	"	
212	"	"	Var. 3. As on No. 154, but r < . and in ج of جل only. حن written without dots W. 171-5.	"	
213 214	"	1271 8	Var. 1. As on No. 212, but r < W. 172. S. 1-05.	"	

COINS OF AWADH

ER	Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
	At 215	Rautu s sultanat Lakhnau Mulk Awadh Akhtar nagar	1271 8	Var 2 As on No. 212, but $ir < i$ and in addition two dots in \cup of حی W. 172 5	As on No 175, but ^
	216			Var 3 As on No 212, but $ir < i$ and l and one dot in ج of جل Five dots in ج of جل W 172	
	217		1271 9	Var 1 As on No 212, but $ir < i$ W 171 S 1	
	218			Var 2 As on No 215 $ir < i$ W 170 5	
	219			Var 3 As on No 154 but $ir < i$ and four dots in ج of جل Letter l in \cup of حی Device in ج of جل not clear W 171 5	
	220				
	221				
	222 ¹				
	223		1272 9	Var 1 As on No 212, but $ir < r$ W 170 5 S 10 5	
	224			Var 2 As on No 215, but $ir < r$ W 170 5	

¹ Most of the coins of 1272 are fine large coins showing the full t

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
AR 225	Baitu s sultanat Lakhnau Mulik Awadh Akhtar nagar	1272 9	Var 3 As on No 221 but $ir < r$ and four dots in ج of جل W 172	As on No 173 but Pl II 8	SILVER
226		1272 10	Var 1 As on No 212 but $ir < r$ W 171 S 100		
227			Var 2 As on No 154 but $ir < r$ and five dots in ج of جل and in ج of جل Letter ل in ج of جل which is written without dots W 171.5		
AE 228	Mull Awadh Baitu s- sultanat Lakhnau	— ahd	As on No 154 but no circle of rays Traces of date over س in last line W 180 S 9	As on No 154 احد	COPPER
229	Baitu s sultanat Lakhnau Mulik Awadh Akhtar nagar	1270 —	As on No 154 but $ir < r$ Letter ل in ج of جل W 182.5 S 9	As on No 175 Date not clear	

COINS OF AWADH

No.	Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
230	A. 230 1	Baitu-a- saljanat Lakhnan Mulk Awadh Akhtar- nagar	1270 8	As en No 229 ^{17 = 2} Letter 1 in ^{17 = 2} and 10 dot in J of ^{17 = 2} W. 93 B. 7.	As en No. 175, but Pl. II. 9
231	1 1	"	.	W. 455 B. 6	" Pl. II. 10.
232			— 9	Date off the coin. Letter 1 in J of ^{17 = 2} W. 1775 B. 8	
233	233 27	"	12711 —	^{17 = 11} Letter 1 in J of ^{17 = 11} W. 1655 B. 7 x 55.	No date on coin.
234		1	—	Dateless coins—two very crude.	
235					
236					
237					

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1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9



10



SECTION II
COINS OF MYSORE
AND
MISCELLANEOUS COINS
OF
SOUTH INDIA

BY

J. R. HENDERSON, C.I.E., M.B.C.M (EDIN)

FORMERLY SUPERINTENDENT MADRAS GOVERNMENT MUSEUM

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INTRODUCTION

THE coins dealt with in this section were issued by the rulers of Mysore State in Southern India, and may conveniently be arranged in the three following divisions

A The earlier Hindu series comprising all the coins issued prior to the Muhammadan period

B. The Muhammadan series comprising the coins issued by Haidar 'Alī and his son Tipu Sultān from about A D 1763 to 1799

C The later Hindu series comprising the coins issued by Krishna Raja Wodeyar from A D 1799 to 1843

A THE EARLIER HINDU SERIES

The only coin belonging to this series in the present collection to which a date can be assigned, is the well known Canteroy fanam struck by Kanthirava Narasa Raja of the Wodeyar dynasty (A D 1638-59) bearing on the obverse a figure of Narasimha and on the reverse the ruler's name in an abbreviated form in Dēvanāgarī. This fanam, which was probably frequently reissued by later rulers, was according to Hawkes (*Coins of Mysore*, 1856), finally recoined by Diwan Purnaiya during the minority of Krishna Raja. The original coin which is of somewhat greater diameter than the latest reissue, was known locally as the *agala Kanthiraya hana* or broad Canteroy fanam, while the latter was termed the *gidda Kanthiraya hana* or small thick Canteroy fanam. Coin No 2 of the catalogue is probably a specimen of the *gidda fanam*.

The remaining coins of this series bear no indication of the period at which they were struck, but their general appearance and relative abundance would lead one to assign them to the later sovereigns of the Wodeyar dynasty, and it is probable that some of them were recoined by Haidar 'Alī who issued but few coins on his own account. With the exception of the 'battle axe' series, to be referred to shortly, all the unassigned coins in the present collection bear on the reverse an arrangement of double lines crossed at right angles, frequently with symbols of unknown meaning in the interspaces, constituting what is termed by Telfell (*Catalogue of Mysore Coins in the Collection of the Government Museum, Bangalore*, 1889) the chequered reverse

type On the obverse is to be found an animal most commonly the elephant but also a bull peacock &c figures of Lakshmi Ganeśa Hanuman Garuda &c, and finally a series of Kanarese numerals.

The elephant which appears so frequently on these coins was perhaps taken from the 'Gajapati pagoda' struck in all probability by the ancient Ganga Kings of Mysore and later on it was extensively adopted by Haider Ali and Tipu Sultan for their copper coins and also to some extent by Krishna Rāja. The Kanarese numeral series exists in two sizes though only the larger is present in the collection under review numbered continuously from 1 to at least 32. No satisfactory explanation of these numbers has ever been adduced and if they end as has just been indicated one is tempted to suppose that they may in some way commemorate the reign of a sovereign who ruled for thirty two years such as Chikka Dēva Rāja (A D 1672-1704). Unfortunately however for this theory Jackson (*Coin Collecting in Mysore* p 13 1909) mentions a coin with the number 33 and there is no sovereign to match. The series was attributed by Sir Walter Elliot to Chama Rāja V (A D 1731-75) during whose reign the sovereignty of Mysore was assumed by Haider Ali.

The copper coins of the tiger and battle axe type which were first attributed to Mysore by Marsden are included in the catalogue with considerable reserve. The theory that they were issued by Tipu Sultan is to some extent borne out by the weights of the two larger coins which are slightly heavier than his half and quarter paisa their nearest equivalents and the distribution at the present day appears to indicate that they were chiefly used in Malabar.

B THE MUHAMMADAN SERIES

Comparatively few varieties of coin were struck by Haider Ali and till the later years of his reign he was probably content as regards the copper coinage to reissue the types used by his predecessors. His pagoda known as the Bahaduri pagoda was copied from the Ikkeri pagoda struck by Sadasiva Nayaka of Ikkeri in the Shimoga District of Mysore which in turn followed a Vijayanagara model. It bears the seated figures of Śiva and Parvatī and the initial letter of Haider's name (ح) is placed on the granulated reverse. The gold coinage also included a half pagoda and fanam similar to the pagoda except in size and dated fanams bearing Haider's initial on the obverse. All these coins are believed to have been struck at Nagar formerly known as Bednur which Haider originally intended to make his capital. In A H 1195 (A D 1780-1) and in the following year though none of the latter is represented in the present collection Haider struck copper paisas at his capital of

Seringapatam with the elephant obverse and date and mint-town recorded on the reverse, a type which was afterwards copied very extensively by his son Tipu Sultān. Haidar's cautious policy towards his Hindu subjects is illustrated by the representations of Śivaite deities which contrary to the dictates of his own religion he permitted to appear on his gold coins and there is no further indication of his personal authority than the initial letter of his name.

Contrary to the policy of his father, Tipu Sultan during the sixteen years of his reign issued coins in bewildering variety, from a number of different mints, on none of them however is the name of Tipu to be found. Whereas Haidar was content to adopt the Hindu coinage in pagodas and fanams which had long existed in Mysore, Tipu introduced the Muhammadan system of muhrs and rupees. More orthodox perhaps than Haidar, or at any rate less tolerant of the religious views of his Hindu subjects no concession to their faith is to be found on any of the coins of Tipu Sultan and during his reign change and innovation became the order of the day. Many of the coins bear strange titles, the mint towns frequently appear under new and fantastic names, a new system of numeration and nomenclature in connexion with the cyclic years was adopted and finally the Hijri reckoning was replaced by the Mauludi era dating from the birth of the Prophet. A brief account will now be given of each of these innovations or peculiarities in the coinage.

The Titles of Tipu's Coins

The names of the gold coins have reference to Muhammadan Khalifas. The Muhr or *Ahmadī* takes its name from احمد the 'most praised', a designation of the Prophet, the half muhr or *Sadiqī* is derived from صدق just, the special designation of Abu Bakr, the first of the four Khalifas, the pagoda or *Faraqī* has its origin in فاروق 'timud', the title of 'Umar, the second Khalifa. The fanam, on the other hand which corresponds in value to one tenth of a pagoda bears no name on the coin itself. The weights of the muhr and half muhr show that these coins were intended to be the equivalents of four and two pagodas respectively.

The silver coins with the exception of the smallest take their names from the Imams and thus as in the gold series, commemorate the names of holy men. The double rupee or *Haidarī* is named from حيدر 'a lion' the title of Ali, the first Imam and perhaps Tipu was guided in his choice by the fact that it also recalls his father's name, the rupee or *Imāmi* is apparently a general designation for all the twelve Imams, the half rupee or 'Abidī is derived from علي بن

العابدين 'Alī Zain al-'Ābidīn, the fourth Imām; the quarter-rupee or *Bāqirī* is named after محمد الباقر Muḥammad al-Bāqir, the fifth Imām; the two-anna piece or *Ja'fari* comes from جعفر الصادق Ja'afar al-Ṣādiq, the sixth Imām; the one-anna piece or *Kāzimi* is from موسى الكاظم Mūsā al-Kāẓim, the seventh Imām; the half-anna piece or *Khizri*, unlike the other silver coins, is not named after an Imām, but commemorates الخضر Al-Khizr, a saint who is said to have drunk of the fountain of life and thus rendered himself immortal. Only the four larger silver coins are represented in the present collection.

The first of the copper coins to receive a name was the double-paisa, which from the date of its issue in A.M. 1218 up to the year A.M. 1221 was known as عثماني 'Uthmānī, after 'Uthmān, the third Khalifa. In the Manlūdī year 1221, all the copper coins were named after certain of the heavenly bodies, and in different double-paisas of this year both the old and the new names occur. The double-paisa was renamed مشتري *Mushṭarī* from the planet Jupiter; the paisa was termed زهر *Zohra* after the planet Venus, and the coins of the Nagar mint show the spelling زهرا *Zohrā*; the half-paisa بهرام *Bahrām* takes the name of the planet Mars; the quarter-paisa اختر *Akhtar* is simply the Arabic word for 'a star'; finally the eighth-paisa قطب *Quṭb* takes the name of the Pole-star. While the above names are the only ones recorded on the coins themselves it is customary to refer to the copper series either in relation to the paisa as is done here, or in terms of the equivalent value in cash, following the arrangement which came into force in Mysore after the death of Tipū. The double-paisa is thus the equivalent of 40 cash, and the eighth-paisa of 2½ cash.

The Mint-towns of Tipū.

If we include the doubtful Be-naẓir, which, according to Moor (*A Narrative of the Operations of Captain Little's Detachment, 1794*), was Tipū's name for Hole Honnūr in the Shimoga District of Mysore, and Bellary, the paisas from which place may possibly have been issued by Haidar, the names of no fewer than fifteen places occur on the coins, although two of them, Dhārwar and Khayrshedsawād, refer to the same town. Only Nagar, Bangalore, Calicut, Dhārwar, and Bellary appear under the names by which they are now known, while all the other mint-towns bear new and fantastic appellations. Excluding Be-naẓir, only five of the mints are now included in Mysore territory, and all the others represent places of importance which were either lost to Tipū after the campaign of 1791, or passed out of the possession of Mysore after the final capture of Seringapatam in 1799. Eleven mints are represented in the present collection,

those unrepresented being Salāmābād, Dhārwar, Be-nazir, and Bellary. A few brief notes may now be made on each of the mints.

Pattan, پتن, 'the town', or Seringapatam, was Tipū's capital, situated on an island formed by a bifurcation of the River Cauvery, a few miles north of the town of Mysore. It was naturally the most active of the mints, and from it were issued all the different varieties of coin value struck by Tipū, indeed the half-muhr and all the silver coins smaller than the half-rupee appear to have emanated only from Pattan. Gold coins were issued from the first to the thirteenth regnal years, silver from the second to the sixteenth years, and copper from the first to the sixteenth years.

Nagar, نگر, 'the city', formerly known as Bednūr, is situated in the Shimoga District of Mysore. Gold coins were issued intermittently from the first to the eleventh regnal years, a few silver coins were issued in the fourth, fifth, and sixth years, while copper coins are to be found bearing dates of all the years from the first to the last.

Bengalūr, بنگلور, or Bangalore, is situated towards the south-eastern part of Mysore State. Copper coins only were issued from this mint from the fourth to the ninth years.

Faiz Hishār, فيض حصار, 'the fort of bounty', is the name which Tipū applied to Gooty, a town with an important rock-fortress in the Anantapur District of the Madras Presidency. Copper coins were issued from the fifth to the sixteenth years.

Farrukh-yāb Hishār, فرخياب حصار, 'the felicitously acquired fort', was the name given to Chitaldrūg, in the north of Mysore. Only copper coins were issued from this mint from the fifth to the ninth years.

Kalikūt, كلكوت, or Calicut, a seaport on the Malabar Coast, is the chief town of the Malabar District of the Madras Presidency. Gold fanams were issued here from the second to the fifth years, and a double-rupee in the fifth year. The copper coinage appeared from the second to the fifth years.

Farrukhī, فرخی, 'prosperity', a village now known as Feroke, situated at the mouth of the Beypore River, a few miles south of Calicut. It originated in an attempt which was made by Tipū in 1788 to destroy the city of Calicut and to erect a new capital on the Malabar Coast. Gold fanams and copper coins were struck here during the sixth, seventh, and eighth regnal years.

Khawrshad-sawād, خورشيد سواد, the 'sun-blackened' place, is the fanciful title by which the town of Dhārwar, in the Dhārwar District

of the Bombay Presidency, was designated by Tipu. The coins which consist of pagodas rupees paisas and half paisas were issued in the seventh and eighth years. A pagoda fanam and rupee struck in the sixth year give the name of the mint as Dharwar.

Khalqabad حال آباد the town prospered of God was the name given to Dindigul in the Madras District of the Madras Presidency. Gold fanams were struck here in the fifth and seventh regnal years and copper coins from the fifth to the eighth years.

Zafarabad ظفر آباد the city of victory signifies the hill fort of Gurramkonda in the Cuddapah District of the Madras Presidency. The name was at first applied by Tipu to Mercara the capital of Coorg but subsequently and before the coins were issued was transferred to Gurramkonda. Copper coins only were struck at this mint from the fifth to the eighth regnal years.

Nazarbar نظر بار scattering favour was the name given by Tipu to a fort which he erected close to the ancient city of Mysore which is now the capital of the State. As in the case of Calicut he hoped by destroying the old city and erecting a new one in the vicinity to remove the evidence of former Hindu power but both attempts failed and the older places were eventually rebuilt. Only copper coins were struck at this mint and the issue of these was confined to the sixth regnal year.

Salamabad سلام آباد the city of peace was the town of Satya mangalam in the Coimbatore District of the Madras Presidency. The issues of this mint are confined to copper coins struck in the sixth seventh and eighth years.

Be nazir بي نظر the incomparable was according to Moor the name given by Tipu to the town of Hole Honnur in the Shimoga District of Mysore. Moor has figured a paisa bearing the name of this mint and the date 1217 (seventh regnal year) but as it has not apparently been met with since his time the record is perhaps based on a misreading.

Balar بلاری or Bellary in the Bellary District of the Madras Presidency was the mint of issue of two or more varieties of coarsely executed and undated paisas. They have been attributed to Haider but there is at least an equal amount of probability that they came from some temporary mint established in this place by Tipu.

The mint-towns which were all carefully selected places of importance were at the height of their activity during the sixth seventh and eighth years of Tipu's reign. The campaign under the command

of Lord Cornwallis which terminated in the capture of Seringapatam on 23rd February 1792 resulted in the closing of a number of mints for from the year A H 1220 which commenced in March 1792, to the end of Tipu's reign only Pattan Nagar, and Faiz Hissar continued to issue coins. Certain coins from the Pattan Nagar, Farrukh yāb Hissar, and Farrukh mints all bear the common epithet 'Dar al Saltanat', دار السلط or 'capital', and accordingly Tufael has substituted for the more ordinary translation the expression 'royal residence'.

The Dates of Tipu's Coins

All the coins issued during the first four regnal years bear the Hijri or ordinary Muhammadan dates those of the fourth year being dated A H 1200. In the fifth year, the coins of which are dated 1215 Tipu introduced his new or Mauludi reckoning which continued to the end of his reign. The new era as the name indicates takes its origin from the birth and not from the flight of the Prophet and the difference of fourteen years between the two reckonings is due to the fact that the older is based on lunar years of twelve lunar months each while the Mauludi is based on lunar solar years of twelve lunar months with intercalated or *adhika* months added at certain intervals. In making this change Tipu simply adopted the Hindu calendar which he found in common use in Mysore replacing the Hindu names of the sixty cyclic years and of the months by Arabic names. The Mauludi year began regularly at the same time as the Indian lunar solar year in Mysore i.e. either in March or early in April, whereas the normal Muhammadan New Year's day in course of time may occur in any of the months of the Christian calendar. With the introduction of the Mauludi system Tipu also effected a change in the order of placing the numerals which indicate the date. The usual order from left to right was reversed thus the coins of the fourth year are dated ١٢٠٠ (A H 1200) while those of the fifth year are dated ١٢١٥ (A H 1215).

An examination of the dates on a number of Tipu's published letters where the reckoning was made at one and the same time in both the Hijri and Mauludi systems has established the fact that the year A H 1215 commenced on 20th March 1787 the first day of the Indian lunar solar year which was numbered 41 both in the Indian and in Tipu's calendar. Now the Hijri year 1200 ended on 23rd October 1786, and there is consequently an addition of nearly five months, between the end of the fourth regnal year and the commencement of the fifth. It seems probable that the coins issued during this short intermediate period, if any were issued, were dated 1215 in anticipation of the new era but it is also possible that a few coins which bear the date 1201, and are usually regarded as errors on

the part of a die engraver who was unaware of the introduction of the new era were struck during this period

The Arahs like other eastern peoples were in the habit of expressing numbers by means of letters of the alphabet and in doing so took the Arabic letters corresponding to the twenty two letters of the Hebrew alphabet, hence the Abjad system of numeration so named from its first four letters. This system which is regularly employed by Muhammadans was used by Tipu for the names of the cyclic years during the first four years of his reign. In the fifth year, along with the introduction of the Mauludi era he brought out a new system of naming the cyclic years known as the Abtath based on the consecutive order of the letters in the Arabic alphabet and deriving its title from the first four of these letters.

In the following table which will help to clear some of the foregoing references, is shown the date according to the Christian reckoning of the commencement of each year of Tipu's reign.

Regnal year	Cyclic year	Mauludi year	First day of Mauludi year	Hijri year	First day of Hijri year
1	رکی 37			1195	7th Dec 1782
2	ارل 38			1196	26th Nov 1783
3	حلو 39			1197	14th Nov 1784
4	دلو 40			1198	4th Nov 1785
5	شا 41	1198	20th March 1787	1199	24th Oct 1786
6	سارا 42	1199	7th April 1788		
7	سراب 43	1200	27th March 1789		
8	سا 44	1201	16th March 1790		
9	ربرحد 45	1202	4th April 1791		
10	سکر 46	1203	23rd March 1792		
11	سحر 47	1204	13th March 1793		
12	راسم 48	1205	1st April 1794		
13	ساد 49	1206	21st March 1795		
14	حراست 50	1207	8th April 1796		
15	سار 51	1208	29th March 1797		
16	شاداب 52	1209	18th March 1798		
17	مارش 53	1210	6th April 1799		

Of the two sets of names which Tipu invented for the twelve months of the year but little need be said, as there is only slight reference to them on the coins. On a number of coins (see nos 41, 52, 53, 60, &c. of the present catalogue) reference is made to the 3rd of Bahārī, the second month of the year in both sets of names and on some of the coins the day and month are associated with the cyclic year 37, thus giving the complete date of Tipu's accession.

During the last four years of the reign the first four letters of the Arabic alphabet were used to signify dates on the copper coins. Thus ا stands for 1224, ب for 1225, ت for 1226, and ث for 1227. The letter, which occurs over the elephant on the obverse, is usually supplemented by the Mauludī date on the reverse, more rarely on the obverse. It occasionally happens that the two dates do not correspond, and in such cases it may be assumed that the letter year is the correct one.

The Coin Legends

In the earlier pagodas or *fāruqīs* (see no 126) the obverse bears merely ح Haider's initial, the name of the mint, and the regnal year, though in no 42, which probably issued from Seringapatam, the name of the mint has been omitted. The reverse of these coins in addition to the Hijrī date bears the sentence هو السلطان العادل 'He is the Sultān the Just'. In the pagodas struck after A. M. 1215 (nos 43, 44, 45, and 198) the name of the coin also occurs on the obverse and the reverse legend now reads محمد هو السلطان الوحيد العادل, 'Muhammad! He is the Sultan the Unique the Just'. The *Khawrshad-sawad fāruqī* (no 198) differs from the Pattan ones in the position of the ح or Haider's initial. The gold fanams simply bear the initial letter on the obverse and the date and mint on the reverse.

The muhr or *ahmadī* and the half muhr or *sadiqī* (no 41) in addition to recording the name of the coin, the mint, the cyclic year, and the date on the obverse bear the legend

محمد دین احمد در جهان روشن رفیع صدر است ح

Muhammad! The faith of Ahmad has received lustre in the world
from Fath Haider ح¹

On the reverse of these coins is found the date of accession, the regnal year, and the sentence

هو السلطان الوحيد العادل

He is the Sultan the Unique the Just

¹ In this arrangement of the coin legend and its translation I have followed Prof. Hodivatsa *Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, Numis Suppl.*, No. xxxvii, p. 69 (1924).

Similar inscriptions to those recorded on the larger gold coins are met with on the double rupee or *haidari* (nos 52 and 53) the rupee or *imami* (nos. 54 55 56 57, 58 59 and 199) and the half rupee or *abidi* (nos 60 and 61), but in the earlier double rupees (no 52) and rupees (no 54) the name محمد *Mnhammad*' is omitted from the obverse. The quarter rupee or *bagiri* (nos 62 and 63) bears on the obverse محمد هو السلطان الوحيد العادل *Mnhammad*' He is the Sultan the Unique the Just together with the date-year while the reverse contains only the name of the coin the regnal year and the name of the mint. On the smaller silver coins the inscriptions are still further reduced.

On the great majority of the copper coins only meagre inscriptions are met with. On most of them with the exception of those of the last four years and a few undated types the date rarely accompanied by the word سنة year is placed above the elephant on the obverse. On certain Seringapatam paisas of A M 1221 1222 and 1223 the date is accompanied by the word مولودی relating to the birth or more rarely the words مولود محمد the birth of *Mnhammad*. In its simplest form the reverse inscription merely records the fact that the coin was struck at a certain mint but in most of the double paisas the title دار السلطنة capital or royal residence is prefixed to the name of the town. From A M 1221 to the end of the reign the special name of the coin is usually to be found on the reverse but from A M 1218 up to and including the former year the earlier name of the double paisa occurs on coins of the Seringapatam mint. The coins of the last four regnal years have their distinctive letter rarely accompanied by the date above the elephant on the obverse. On the reverse of these coins there are fuller inscriptions than on any others of the copper series recording the name of the coin the mint and the Mauludi year.

On the copper coins the elephant stands with its head either to the observers right or left. As a rule to which however there are a good many exceptions on the earlier coins up to the year A M 1221 the elephant faces the left while on the later coins it faces the right. It frequently happens that both conditions occur on different coins of the same year.

The gold and silver coins with the exception of a few double rupees and rupees in which there is a rayed circle are surrounded by an ornamental border consisting of a double-lined circle enclosing a row of dots. The latter border is also found on most of the copper coins but there are numerous variations and the chief of these may be noted. A plain double-lined circle occurs on the obverse of the Bangalore coins and on a few of those from the Nagar and Calicut mints.

The double circle encloses a ring of oblique dashes in the issues of Farrukh-yāh Hīsār and some of those of Khāh-qābād, while in a few of the Farrukhī coins the dashes are curved. The earlier Faiz Hīsār coins show groups of four dots between the lines, and the Khwurdhed sawad coins have dots arranged in groups of three. A rayed circle with two boundary lines occurs on the Salāmābād coins, and in a few of the Farrukh-yab Hīsār and Zafarābād issues there occur respectively a treble-lined circle and groups of three short parallel lines between the two usual boundary lines. The peculiar miling, found with few exceptions (see nos 42, 126, 198) on the larger gold and silver coins of Tipu Sultan, consists of a single or double series of short indented lines following the circumference of the coin. These lines are interrupted by cross depressions which give a slight crenated appearance to the edge of the coin. In a few cases a rough type of miling is produced by a series of oblique transverse cuts across the edge.

The coins of Haidar 'Alī and Tipu Sultan are still found in great variety and numbers, and this fact, together with their historical and even artistic merits, has no doubt contributed to their popularity with coin-collectors. With the exception of the pagoda and to a lesser extent the paisa of A.H. 1195, none of Haidar's coins is now commonly met with. Of Tipu's gold and silver coinage only certain of the pagodas, fanams, rupees, and half rupees are commonly met with, while the double rupee and the smaller silver coins are all more or less rare, and the muhr and half muhr extremely rare. Many of Tipu's copper coins particularly from the Seringapatam mint but also from Nagar, Bangalore, Faiz Hīsār, and Farrukh-yah Hīsār, are still met with in abundance. On the other hand, the issues of Salāmābād, Nazarbar, and Zafarabad are all rare. All the double-paisas are rare with the exception perhaps of the one struck at Seringapatam in A.M. 1225 and none of the one-eighth paisas is now commonly met with.

C THE LATER HINDU SERIES

Soon after the death of Tipu Sultan, at the capture of Seringapatam on 4th May 1799 the Hindu Raj of Mysore was restored in the person of Krishna Raja Wodeyar, then a child six years of age. The Diwan Purnaiya who had been a successful administrator under Tipu was appointed Regent, but he died in 1812. Krishna Raja before long proved hopelessly incapable as a ruler, and in 1831 the management of the State was placed under the Mysore Commission and the Raja received a fixed annual income up to his death in 1868.

The gold coins of this period consist of pagodas half pagodas and fanams following the Vijayanagar type with seated figures of Śiva and Parvatī on the obverse and the ruler's name in Devanagari characters on the reverse. As already mentioned a recoinage of the old Canteroy fanam was also made.

The larger silver coins viz. the rupee with its half and quarter follow the type issued by the English and French East India Companies and these coins bear the name of the Mughal Emperor Shah 'Alam II. Like the French Arcot coins struck at Pondicherry they have a crescent as mint mark and in examples where the name of the mint has not fallen on the coin the Raja rupees and their divisions are apt to be mistaken for French coins. In addition to the date the obverse bears portions of the usual inscription

سکہ رد درخت کور سادہ عمل الہ
حامی دین محمد سادہ عالم بادشاہ

Reflection (shadow) of divine excellence Defender of the Muham-
madan faith the Emperor Shah 'Alam struck this coin to be
current throughout the seven climes

On the reverse is found along with a regnal year which is usually
glaringly incorrect so far as Shah 'Alam is concerned the legend

مانوس مرت مہی سور سہ (--) حلوس سہ

'struck at Mysore in the (--) year of his auspicious reign'

In addition to these coins there are also quarter one-eighth and one-sixteenth rupees with a dancing figure of Chamundī otherwise known as Durga or Kālī the tutelary goddess of Krishna Raja on the obverse. The quarter rupee of this series bears the name of the Raja the date and the mint in Persian on the reverse while the smaller coins simply give the value and the word *mayilī* in Kanarese. The meaning of this word which is also extensively used on the copper coins is not very clear. According to Rice (*Mysore Gazetteer*, 1897) it may mean *Mayī*, a contraction for *Mayisur* (Mysore) and *lī* the locative suffix.

The earliest copper coin is probably the *ane lasu* or five-cash piece with an elephant accompanied by the sun and moon on the obverse and the name of the ruler in Devanagari characters on the reverse. This was followed by the *mayilī lasu* series of forty twenty ten and five cash also with an elephant obverse. The word *śrī* in Kanarese is found between the sun and moon and still later the word *Chamundī* was added. The reverse of these coins at first bore inscriptions in Kanarese and English, giving the words *mayilī lasu* and the value

but later the letters *Chā* (Kan), and still later the word *Krishna* (Kan), were added

The *mayilī kāsū* series of twenty-five, twelve-and-a half, and six-and a quarter cash, have the figure of a lion on the obverse, with the sun and moon and *Śrī Chāmundī* (Kan) or in the two smaller coins with the word *Chāmundī* omitted. The reverse of the twenty five cash piece bears the words *Krishna mayilī kāsū* and the value in Kanarese, together with the value in English and ضرب مہی سور, 'struck at Mysore'. In the two smaller coins the inscriptions are abbreviated and the English one omitted. On these coins and also on the elephant series the English words are frequently strangely blundered

While the earlier coins were struck at the capital town, Mysore, the latest ones, issued from 1833 to 1843 when an independent coinage for the State came to an end, were coined at Bangalore, although the name of the earlier mint still occurs on their reverse. This series consists of twenty, ten five, and two and a half cash pieces and their obverse contains the figure of a lion with the words *Śrī Chāmundī* (Kan) above shortened to *Śrī* in the three smaller coins and the English date below. The reverse has inscriptions in Kanarese, English and Persian, similar to those of the earlier lion series but with the word *Mīlay* or more often *Meīlee* in English characters added in the case of the twenty cash piece

The majority of the coins of Krishna Raja are still met with in considerable abundance. Among those however, which are more difficult to obtain may be mentioned the half pagoda forty-cash piece, and the elephant cash with a Devanagari inscription on the reverse (no 227)

For assistance in drawing up these notes I am indebted to the work of numerous writers. I desire specially to acknowledge my obligation to the valuable brochure on the Coins of Tipu Sultan, by the Rev G P Taylor DD (*Occasional Memoirs of the Numismatic Society of India* 1914)

II

UNASSIGNED COINS

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 3	†	†	Elephant with uplifted tail advancing to right W 48 S 41	Double lines crossed at right angles with small circles in the interspaces
4	†	†	As on No 3, but elephant smaller W 44 S 52	As on No. 3
5	†	†	Elephant with uplifted trunk and tail, advancing to left W 44 S 58	As on No 3 but W shaped symbols in the interspaces Pl III 3
6	†	†	Elephant advancing to left with crescent moon above, in lined circle with row of dots. W 40 S 55	As on No 3
7	†	†	Elephant advancing to left, with sun and moon above, in lined circle with row of dots. W 46 S 50	, Pl III 4.

UNASSIGNED COINS

8

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 8	†	†	Elephant with uplifted tail advancing to left W 22 8 S 42	As on No 3
9	†	†	Seated figure of Lakshmi in a circle of dots W 46 S 50	As on No 3 but symbol in the interspaces
10	†	†	Seated figure of Ganeśa facing front W 44 S 68	As on No 9
11	†	†	Figure of Hanuman advancing to right with right arm uplifted W 47 5 S 51	"
12	†	†	Figure of Garuda kneeling to left W 36 5 S 54	PL III. 8
13	†	†	Bull with uplifted tail running to left W 48 S 52	"
14	†	†	Bull seated to left W 32 S 51	PL III. 6 "

EE	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
	Æ 15	1	1	Peacock standing to right in a lined circle W 48 S 55	As on No 9
	16	1	1	Numeral ೧ (1 Kanarese) in a circle of dots W 48 S 57	
	17	1	1	As on No 16 but numeral ೨ (2 kan) W 47 S 50	
	18	1	1	As on No 16 but numeral ೪ (4 kan) W 48 S 52	
	19	1	1	As on No 16 but numeral ೫ (5 kan) W 48 S 50	
	20	1	1	As on No 16 but numeral ೮ (8 kan) W 48 S 50	
	21	1	1	As on No. 16 but numeral ೯ (9 kan) W 48 S 52	

UNASSIGNED COINS

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 22	1	1	As on No. 16 but numerals on (10 Kan) W. 48 S 54	As on No 9
23	1	1	As on No 16 but numerals on (11, Kan) W. 44 S 55.	
24	1	1	As on No. 16 but numerals on (12 Kan) W 46 S 53.	
25	1	1	As on No 16 but numerals on (13 Kan) W. 17 S 58	,
26	1	1	As on No 16 but numerals on (15 Kan) W 46 5 S 55	"
27	1	1	As on No 16 but numerals on (17 Kan) W 47 S 55	"
28	1	1	As on No 16 but numerals on (19 Kan) W 46 S 51	"

No.	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
29	Æ	1	1	As on No. 16, but numerals 20 (20, Kan) W. 46 S. 55	As on No 9.
30		1	1	As on No. 16, but numerals 20 (21, Kan.) W. 47 S 50	"
31		1	1	As on No 16, but numeral 22 (23, Kan) W 43 S 48	"
32		1	1	As on No 16, but numerals 22 (25, Kan) W. 46 S 55	"
33		1	1	As on No 16, but numerals 22 (27, Kan). W. 48 S 52	"
34		1	1	As on No 16 but numerals 27 (29, Kan.) W. 47 S -47.	"
35		1	1	As on No 16, but numeral 20 (30, Kan.) W. 46 S 52.	"

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
36	1	1	As on No. 16, but numerals 40 (31, Kan). W. 16. S. 55.	As on No. 9. Pl. III. 5.
37	1	1	Tiger standing to right; in double-lined circle with a row of dots between. W. 93. S. 70	Battle-axe with edge to left; in double-lined circle with a row of dots between. Pl. III. 6.
38	1	1	As on No. 37 W. 17 S. 52	As on No. 37.

III

HAIDAR 'ALĪ

A.H. 1174-1197

A.D. 1761-1782

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 39	1	1	Figures of Śiva and Parvati seated W. 52.5 S. 43.	Haider's initial ح on a granulated surface PL III. 10.
E 40	Pattan (Seringapatam)	1195 A.H.	Elephant with uplified tail, to right. W. 188 S. 85	بتن سرب سہ ۱۱۹۵ PL III. 11.

IV

TĪPŪ SULTĀN

A.H. 1197-1213

A.D. 1782-1799

1 PATTAN (SERINGAPATAM) MINT

Metal No	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 41	1217 7 A.M.	<p>HALF MUHR</p> <p>محمد دس احمد در جهان ح روشن رسم حنر مدنی سر</p> <p>۷۱۲۱ دس سال سراب سه</p> <p>In a double lined circle with a row of dots between</p> <p>W 106 5 S 8</p>	<p>هو الو السلطان حمد نارنج سال سج العادل حلوس سج</p> <p>۷ سوم بهاری سه حلو</p> <p>In a double lined circle with a row of dots between</p> <p>Pl III 13</p>
42 ¹	1198 1 A.H.	<p>PAGODAS</p> <p>ح (Haidar's initial and regnal year 1)</p> <p>On a granulated surface in a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.</p> <p>W 52 5 S 49</p> <p>This coin has no milling</p>	<p>هون السلطان ح ۱۱۹۸ هجر العادل سه</p> <p>In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between</p> <p>Pl. III. 14.</p>

¹ As no mint is recorded on this coin it may not have been struck at Pattan

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
LD A 43	1219 9 A M	<p>ناروم</p> <p>١</p> <p>نمر سہ</p> <p>(The <i>nun</i> of Pattan is combined with the loop of the <i>he</i>) In a lined circle with a row of dots</p> <p>W 52 8 S 5</p>	<p>هو محمد</p> <p>السلطان</p> <p>حمید</p> <p>١٢٢١</p> <p>الوالعادل سہ</p> <p>In a lined circle with a row of dots</p>
44	1220 10 A M	<p>As on No 43 but regnal year 1</p> <p>W 52 S 54</p>	<p>As on No 43 but date rri</p> <p>PL III 15</p>
45	1221 11 A M	<p>II</p> <p>W 52 5 S 55</p>	<p>١٢٢١</p>
FANANS			
46	1200 A II	<p>ح</p> <p>In a lined circle with a row of dots</p> <p>W 6 S 24</p>	<p>١٢</p> <p>ب</p> <p>مرس</p>
47	1215 A M	<p>As on No 46</p> <p>W 6 S 27</p>	<p>١٢٢١</p> <p>ل</p> <p>ب</p> <p>(The name of the mint has not fallen on the coin)</p>

Metal No	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
A 48	1216 A M	As on No 46 W 6 S 3	As on No 46, but date ١١٢١ Pl III 12	GOL
49	1218 A M	" W. 58 S 29	١١٢١	
50	1219 A M	W 6 S 3	١١٢١	
51	1222 A M	W 55 S 3	١٢٢١	





DOUBLE-RUPEES

A 52	1200 4 A H	<p>احمد دين در جهان است ح پتس روشن رفس حنر صرب _____</p> <p>١٢ سال دلو سه هجر</p> <p>In a double lined circle with a row of dots between, on a field ornamented with dotted rosettes</p> <p>W 355 S 135</p>	<p>هو السلطان حمد الو العادل سوم بهار _____</p> <p>٢ سال دلو سه حلو س</p> <p>In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between, on a field ornamented with dotted rosettes</p>	SILVER
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Metal No	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 53	1216 6 A M	<p>محمد احمد دش در حهاں است ح صرب دوش رستم حندر حندر ۱۱۲۱ پش سال سارا سے</p> <p>On a plain field, in a double-lined circle with a row of dots between</p> <p>W. 355 S 1 42</p>	<p>هو الو السلطان حمد داربع سال سع العادل خلوس سع سوم بهاري سے ۶ خلو</p> <p>On a plain field, in a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.</p>
RUPEES			
54	1200 4 A H	<p>As on No 52</p> <p>W. 177 S 1 02</p>	<p>As on No 52</p> <p>PL. III 17</p>
55	1216 6 A M	<p>As on No 53, but امام instead of حدر</p> <p>W. 177 S 1 02</p>	<p>As on No 53</p>
56	1217 7 A M	<p>As on No 55, but date ۱۱۲۱ and cyclic year سرب</p> <p>W 175 S 1 0</p>	<p>As on No 55, but regnal year *</p>
57	1218 8 A M	<p>As on No 53, but date ۱۱۲۱ and cyclic year شتا</p> <p>W. 175 S 95</p>	<p>" A</p> <p>PL IV. 1.</p>

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
R 58	1220 10 A M	As on No 55, but date .rrr and cyclic year سحر W. 179 S 102	As on No 55, but regnal year .1	SII
59	1223 13 A M	As on No 55, but date rrrr and cyclic year شاد W. 188 S 10	" r1	
HALF RUTEEs				
60	1218 8 A M	محمد دن احمد در جهان است مع مرب روشن رفیع حیدر عابد ع AIP1 پش سال شا سہ In a double lined circle with a row of dots between W 85 S 82	هو الو السلطان حمید تاریخ سال سع العاذل خلوس ع سوم بهاری سہ خلو In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between PL IV, 2	
61	1219 9 A M	As on No 60, but date rrrr and cyclic year رزحد W. 88 S 83	As on No 60, but regnal year 1	

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
QUARTER-RUPYAS			
R AR 62	1217 7 A M	محمد هو السلطان حمد ١٢١٦ الوالعادل س	٧ سنه ١٢١٧ ق ح ١٢١٧
		In a double lined circle with a row of dots between	In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between
		W. 43 S 65	
63	1218 8 A M	As on No 62, but date ١٢١٩	As on No 62, but regnal year ١
		W 43 S 65	Pl. IV. 3
DOUBLE PAISAS			
ER AE 64	1219 A M	Elephant advancing to left, with trunk uplifted as in the act of saluting, date ١٢١٩ above the tail above the elephant a flag with a star enclosed in a square and outside the latter a row of dashes In a double lined circle with a row of dots between	عثماني پش مر دار السلطنت
		W. 349 S 128	Field with dotted rosettes and a five-branched tree like mark near the lower margin In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. Pl. IV. 4.
65	1224 A M.	Elephant to right, with trunk depressed. above the elephant a flag with the letter l and four dashes in the angles In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.	پش مر دار السلطنت ١٢٢٤ سنه مولود مشرى
		W 346 S 12	In a double lined circle with a row of dots between



Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ 66	1225 A.M.	As on No. 65, but with letter  on the flag. W. 331. S. 1-23.	As on No. 65, but date 1111	CO
67	"	As on No. 66. W. 352. S. 1-21.	As on No. 66, but field ornamented with dotted rosettes. PL IV. 5.	
PAISAS.				
68	1200 A.H.	Elephant to left, with uplifted tail: date 1111 above the tail. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. W. 167. S. -89.	 Field with dotted rosettes. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.	
69	"	As on No. 68, but elephant to right. W. 177. S. -88.	As on No. 68	
70	1215 A.M.	As on No. 68, but date 1111 W. 177. S. -88.	"	
71	"	but  W. 171. S. -88.	"	
72	1216 A.M.	 W. 176. S. -82.	"	

	Metal No	Date	Obverse	Reverse
ER	Æ			
	73	1217 A M	As on No 68, but date vrrr W 176 S 10	As on No 68 Pl IV. 8
	74	1218 A M	but W 176 S 95	
	75	1219 A M	 W 171 S 95	
	76	1220 A M	 W 176 S 90	
	77	1221 A M	 W 175 S 10	but plain field
	78		As on No 69, but date vrrr above the elephants back W 168 S 89	As on No. 68 but plain field.

PER	Metal No	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ	84	1224 A.M	Elephant to right with de pressed tail, above the elephant's back the letter I In a double lined circle with a row of dots between. W 169 S 98	<p>۴ ۲ ۲۱ س مولود</p> <p>دھڑا مرب</p> <p>A dotted rosette near the low margin In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between</p>
85	1225 A.M		As on No 84, but letter ب W 174 S 98	As on No 84 but date ۱۲۲۱ PL IV 8
86	1226 A.M	but	<p>ب</p> <p>W 174 S 85</p>	<p>but ۱۲۲۱</p> <p>A mark  takes the place of the dotted rosette</p>
87	Nodate		Elephant to right with uplifted tail. W 193 S 8	<p>س ب مر</p> <p>Field with dotted rosettes</p>
88			As on No 87 In a double lined circle with a row of dots between W 171 S 10	<p>س مر</p> <p>Field plain In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.</p>
HALF PAISAS				
89	1200 A.H		Elephant to left with uplifted tail, date ۱۲ above the tail In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between W 85 S 72	<p>س ب مر</p> <p>Field with dotted rosettes In a double lined circle with a row of dots between</p>

Metal No	Date	Obverse	Reverse	COP
Æ 90	1201 A.H	As on No 89, but date 17 W. 86 S 68	As on No 89. Pl. IV. 9.	
91	1215 A.M	but " 1710 W. 86 S 72	"	
92	"	" 8171 W 86 S 68	"	
93	1216 A.M	" 1171 W 86 S 66	"	
94	1217 A.M	" 1171 W 87 S 77	"	
95	1218 A.M	" 1171 W. 88 S 77	"	
96 ⁺	1219 A.M	" 1171 W. 88 S 80	"	

	Metal No	Date	Obverse	Reverse
PER	Æ			
	97	1220 A M	As on No 89, but date .rrr above the elephant W 88 S 71	As on No 89
	98	,	Elephant to right with uplifted tail date .rrr above the elephant In a double lined circle with a row of dots between W. 85 S 78	بش مر Field plain In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.
	99	1221 A M	As on No 97, but date .rrr W 87 S 75	As on No 98
	100	"	As on No 98, but date .rrr W 88 S 75	"
	101	1222 A M	but " .rrr W 86 S 77	.
	103	,	" W. 86 S 75	بهرام ب مر بش A dotted rosette in the upper part of the field In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.

Metal No	Date	Obverse	Reverse	COI
Æ 103	1222 A M	As on No 89, but date rrrr W. 87 S 75	As on No 102 but field plain	
104	1223 A M	As on No 98, but date rrrr W. 85 S 75	As on No 98	
105	,	" W 85 S 7	As on No 102	
106		As on No 89, but date rrrr W. 88 S 74	but field plain "	
107	1224 A.M	Elephant to right with depressed tail above the elephant's back the letter l In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between W 89 S 69	  Two dotted rosettes in lower half of field In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between PL IV 11.	
108	,	As on No 107 W 83 S 73	As on No 107, but a rosette in the upper half of field and none in the lower half	
109	1225 A M.	As on No 107, but letter پ W 88 S 7	As on No 107, but date rrrr and rosettes in both upper and lower halves of field	

COINS OF MYSORE

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
PER Æ 110	1226 A.M	As on No 107, but letter س W 88 S 65	As on No 107, but date 17 to right of upper part of field and no rosettes
111	No date	Elephant to right with uplifted tail In a double lined circle with a row of dots between W 89 S 75	س عرب Field plain. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.
QUARTER PAISAS			
112	1200 A.H.	Elephant to left with uplifted tail date 17 above the tail In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between W 42 S 55	س س مر Field with dotted rosettes In a double lined circle with a row of dots between.
113	1215 A.M	As on No 112 but date 1713 W 45 S 57	As on No 112
114		but W 44 S 55	
115	1216 A.M	1171 W 43 S 57	

COINS OF MYSORE


Metal No	Date	Obverse	Reverse
ER \AA 122	1226 A M	As on No 121 W 42 S 34	As on No 121, but the number 1 of the date below the احتر
1 3	1	<p style="text-align: center;">ONE EIGHTH PAISAS</p> <p>Elephant to left date illegible In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between</p> <p>W 18 S 4</p>	
124	1224 A M	Elephant to right with depressed tail above the elephant's back the letter l In a single-lined circle with a row of dots W 20 5 S 4	<p>س مر</p> <p>Field plain. In a double lined circle with a row of dots between</p> <p>مرس ط ب مرس</p> <p>Field plain In a single lined circle with a row of dots</p> <p style="text-align: right;">PL V 3</p>
125	Nodate	Elephant to right with uplifted tail In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between W 18 3 S 49	As on No 123

	Metal No	Date	Obverse	Reverse
PER	Æ			
	129	1199 A H	As on No 128 but no rosette W 170 S 85	1199 ب مرنگر In a double lined circle with a row of dots between Field with dotted rosettes
	130	1200 A H	Elephant to right with uplifted tail date 1199 above the ele phant's tail In a double lined circle W 172 S 9	مرنگر عرب Field with dotted rosettes In a double lined circle with a row of dots between Pl V. 1
	131	1215 A M	As on No 130 but date 1215 W 172 S 88	As on No 130
	132	12161 A M	but " 1199 (the first numeral missing) In a lined circle with a row of dots W 160 S 96	"
	133	1218 A M	Elephant to left with uplifted tail date 1218 above the ele phant's tail In a lined circle W 172 S 95	"
	134	1219 A M	As on No. 133, but date 1219 W 176 S 9	"

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ 135	1220 A. M.	As on No. 133, but date .rrr W. 176 S. 87	As on No 130	COI
136	1221 A. M.	but " rrr In a double-lined circle, W. 176 S 105	"	
137	1222 A. M.	As on No 133, but elephant's tail depressed and date rrr W. 176 S 95	رها ی ل مر نکر Field with dotted rosettes. In a double lined circle with a row of dots between	
138	1223 A. M.	As on No 137, but date rrr W 170 S 9	As on No 137	PL V 6
139	1224 A. M.	Elephant to left with depressed tail above the elephant's back the letter l and date rrr near the right margin of field In a lined circle W 170 S 95	"	PL V. 7.
140	.	Elephant to right with de- pressed tail above the elephant's back the letter l In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between W. 176 S 95	رها نگر ل مر rrr س مولود Field plain In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between	

Metal No	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 141	1225 A M	As on No 140, but letter ج W 175 S 93	رہرا نگر سرب 8771 سہ مولدی Field plain In a double lined circle with a row of dots between
142	1226 A M.	but " ج W 170 S 9	As on No 141, but date 7771
143	1227 A M	" ج W 170 S 93	but 7771 PL V. 9.
HALF PAISAS			
144	1200 A.M	Elephant to right with uplifted tail date 7771 above the ele- phant's tail In a double-lined circle W 86 S 65	نار سرب Field with dotted rosettes In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.
145	1215 A M.	As on No. 144, but date 8771 W. 87 S 67	As on No 144
146	1217 A.M.	Elephant to left with uplifted tail date 7771 above the ele- phant's tail In a double-lined circle W. 88 S 73	

Metal No	Date	Obverse	Reverse	COR
Æ 147	1222 A M	As on No 146, but date ۱۲۲۱ W 89 S 75	بهرام ی ب مر نگر Field with dotted rosettes In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between	
148	1225 A M	Elephant to right with de- pressed tail above the elephant's back the letter ب In a double lined circle with a row of dots between W 90 S 74	بهرام نگر مر ب — مولود ۱۲۲۱ A dotted rosette near the upper margin In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between	
149	1226 A M	As on No 148, but letter ب W 80 S 75	As on No 148, but date ۱۲۲۱ and no dotted rosette	
QUARTER PAISA				
150	1216 A M	Elephant to left with uplifted tail date ۱۲۱۱ above the ele- phant's tail In a lined circle W 45 S 55	نکر مر ب Field with dotted rosettes In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between	PL V. 8.

Metal No	Date	Obverse	Reverse
3 BANGALŪR MINT			
PAISA.			
R Æ 161	1219 A.M	Elephant to left with uplifted tail date ११११ above the ele phant's tail Margin indistinct W 163 S 89	 Field with dotted rosettes In a double lined circle with a row of dots between
152	1215	Elephant to right with uplifted tail date १११९ above the ele phant's tail In a double-lined circle W 84 S 7	As on No 151
153	1216 A M	As on No 152 but date १११५ W 87 S 65	
154	"	Elephant to left with uplifted tail date ११११ above the ele phant's tail In a double-lined circle W 86 S 71	
155	1217 A.M	As on No. 154, but date ११११ W. 86 S 75	

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
A: 150	1218 A.M.	As on No. 154, but date 1171 W. 88. B. 68.	As on No. 151.	COI
157	1219 A.M.	but 1171 W. 89. B. 73.	"	PL V. 11.
QUARTER-PAIPAS.				
158	1200 A.M.	Elephant to right with uplited tail date 1171 above the ele- phant's tail. In a double lined circle W. 41 B. 55	As on No. 151.	
159	1215 A.M.	As on No 158, but date 1171 W. 41 B. 5.	"	
160	1216 A.M.	Elephant to left with uplited tail date 1171 above the ele- phant's tail. In a double lined circle. W. 41 B. 6	"	
161	1217 A.M.	As on No 160 but date 1171 W. 42 B. 12	"	PL V. 12
162	1218 A.M.	W. 75 B. 4		

Metal No	Date	Obverse	Reverse
PER Æ 163	1219 A M	<p style="text-align: center;">ONE-EIGHTH PAISA</p> <p>Elephant to left with uplified tail date 1111 above the ele- phant's tail In a double lined circle.</p> <p>W. 20 S. 45</p>	<p>As on No 151</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. V. 10</p>
		4 FAIZ HISĀR (GOOTY) MINT	
		PAISAS	
164	1215 A M	<p>Elephant to left with uplified tail date 8111 in upper part of field.</p> <p>In a wide double-lined circle with rosettes composed of four dots each between</p> <p>W. 170 S 86</p>	<p>حمار مصر صرب</p> <p>Field with dotted rosettes In a wide double-lined circle with rosettes composed of four dots each between</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. V. 13</p>
165	1216 A M	<p>As on No 164, but date 1111 Border doubtful</p> <p>W. 171 S 87.</p>	<p>As on No 164 In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. V. 14</p>
166	"	<p>Elephant to right with uplified tail date 1111 above the ele- phant's tail</p> <p>In a double-lined circle</p> <p>W. 176 S 9</p>	<p>As on No 165</p>
167	1217 A M	<p>As on No 166, but date 1111</p> <p>W. 176 S 93</p>	<p>"</p>

Metal No	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ 168	1222 A M	As on No 166, but date <i>rrri</i> above the elephant's head In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between W 174 S 9	As on No 165	CO'
HALF-PAISAS				
169	1215 A M	Elephant to left with uplifted tail date <i>si:ri</i> above the ele- phant's tail In a wide double lined circle with rosettes between composed of four dots each W 85 S 67	حمار فص ب ص Field plain In a wide double lined circle with rosettes between composed of four dots each f	
170	1216 A M	As on No 169 but date <i>vi:ri</i> in upper part of field W 86 S 68	As on No 169	
171		As on No 170 In a double lined circle with a row of dots between W 89 S 72	In a double " lined circle with a row of dots between	
172	1217 A M	As on No 171, but date <i>vi:ri</i> W 83 S 7	As on No 171, but a four- dotted rosette in the loop of the ص	
173	1218 A.M	but W 84 S 7	As on No 171, but a seven dotted rosette in the loop of the ص	

COINS OF MYSORE

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Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
OPPER	Æ 174	Elephant to right with uplifted tail date rrrr in upper part of field In a double lined circle with a row of dots between W 85 S 7	As on No 171 but an dotted rosette in the loop س	
	175	1223 A M	As on No 174 but date rrrr W 84 S 65	As on No 174
	176	Elephant to right with depressed tail date rrr (in error for rrrr) in upper part of field In a double lined circle with a row of dots between W 49 S 57	حمار نص A seven-dotted rosette in the loop of the س In a double lined circle with a row of dots between PL V 16	
	177	Elephant to right with depressed tail date and letter (l) rrr (the last numeral cut away) in upper part of field Border doubtful. W 43 S 55	احمر ب نص حمار In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between	
178	1225 A M.	Elephant to right with depressed tail letter ب in upper part of field. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. W 46 S 55	As on No. 177, but date rrrr (probably in error for rrrr) above a word احمر	

	Metal No	Date	Obverse	Reverse
ER	Æ 184	1217 A.M.	As on No 183, but date $\nu\iota\tau\iota$ W. 85 S 8	As on No 183, but three dotted rosettes in upper part of field and two towards the centre
	185	1218 A.M.	but $\alpha\iota\tau\iota$ W 87 S 78	As on No 184
6 KALIKUT (CALICUT) MINT				
FANAMS				
LD	Æ 186	1215 A.M.	ζ In a lined circle with a row of dots. W 6 S 27	$\iota\tau\iota\theta$ كلكتوت In a lined circle
	187	,	As on No 186 W 6 S 26	As on No 186 but date $\theta\iota\tau\iota$ PL VI 2
PAISAS				
ER	Æ 188	1199 A.H.	Elephant to right with uplifted tail In a dotted circle W 176 S 8	$\iota\iota\iota\iota$ كلكتوت PL VI 3
	189	1200 A.H.	Elephant to right with uplifted tail date $\iota\tau$ in upper part of field In double-lined circle W 173 S 92	كلكتوت مرب Dotted rosettes in field. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 190	1215 A.M.	As on No. 189, but date 8171 In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. W. 173. S. .93.	As on No. 189.
191	"	As on No. 190. W. 176 S. .87.	As on No. 189, but last letter of mint town ٢ Pl. VI. 4.
QUARTER-PAISA.			
192	1	Elephant to right with uplified tail. W. 45. S. 5.	کلیکوت
7. FARRUKHĪ (FEROKE) MINT			
FANAMS.			
♠ 193	1216 A.M.	ح In a lined circle with a row of dots. W. 6. S. .3	١١٢١ فرجی In a lined circle with a row of dots. Pl. VI. 5.
194	1217 A.M.	As on No. 193 W. 6 S. .27.	As on No. 193, but date ١١٢١

Metal No	Date	Obverse	Reverse
DOUBLE PAISA			
CR E 195	1218 A.M	Elephant advancing to right, with trunk upraised as in the act of saluting date ۸۱۲۱ above the tail which is depressed above the elephant a flag with a star enclosed in a square and outside the latter a row of dashes Traces of a lined circle at the margin W 342 S 13	عثماني فرجی مر دار السلطنت Field plain Traces of a lined circle at the margin. PI VI. 6
PAISA			
196	1217 A M	Elephant to left with uplified tail date ۸۱۲۱ in upper part of field In a double lined circle with a row of dots between W 181 S 95	فرجی ب مر Three dotted rosettes near the lower margin In a lined circle with a row of dots between
197	1218 A M	As on No 196 but date ۸۱۲۱ W 172 S 97	As on No 196 PI VI 7
8 KHWURSHED SAWAD (DHARWAR) MINT			
PAGODA			
LD A 198		فاروقی سند حور سواد سنة	هو محمد السلطان سند ۸۱۲۱ الو العادل سنة
		The initial ح of Haidar is united with the ye of Faruqi in the top line In a lined circle with a row of dots W 515 S 55 This coin has no mulling	A few small dotted rosettes in field In a lined circle with a row of dots PI VI 8

Metal No	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
R 199	1218 A.M	<p>محمد احمد دس در جهان است ح مرب روشن رفته حيدر اصا شد سواد سال شتا حور سه ۸۱۲۱</p> <p>In a lined circle with a row of dots</p> <p>W 178 S 1</p>	<p>RUPEE</p> <p>هو الو السلطان حمد نارنج سال سج العادل خلوس سج سوم بهاري سه ۸ حلو</p> <p>In a lined circle with a row of dots</p> <p>Pl. VI 9</p>	SIL
E 200	1217 A M	<p>Elephant to left with uplifted tail date ۱۷۱۱ above the elephant's tail In a lined circle with a row of dots</p> <p>W 172 S 9</p>	<p>PAISA</p> <p>سواد ششد حور ب مر</p> <p>Three marks resembling arrow-heads in field In a lined circle with dots arranged in groups of three each</p> <p>Pl. VI. 10.</p>	COP
201		<p>Elephant to left with uplifted tail date ۱۷۱۱ in upper part of field In a double-lined circle with a row of oblique dashes between.</p> <p>W 82 S 67</p>	<p>HALF-PAISA</p> <p>حائق اداد مرب</p> <p>In a double-lined circle with a row of oblique dashes between</p> <p>Pl VI 11.</p>	
9 KHĀLIQĀBĀD (DINDIGUL) MINT				

COINS OF MYSORE

Metal No	Date	Obverse	Reverse
QUARTER-PAISAS.			
ER. Æ 202	1215 A.M.	Elephant to left with uplited tail date 1770 (for 1718) in upper part of field In a lined circle with short oblique lines W 40 S 52	حلی آباد سرب In a lined circle with short oblique lines PL VI 12
203		Elephant to right with uplited tail date 1771 (for 1718) in upper part of field. In a double-lined circle with short oblique lines between W 39 S 53	As on No 202 In a double-lined circle with short oblique lines between.
10 ZAFARABÂD (GURRAMKONDA) MINT			
HALF PAISAS.			
204	1216 A.M.	Elephant to left with uplited tail date 1771 in upper part of field. No border visible W 88 S 7	ظفرآباد سرب Dotted rosettes in field. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. PI VI 13
205	1218 A.M.	As on No 204 but date 1771 W 97 S 67	As on No 204
11 NAZARBAR (MYSORE) MINT			
HALF PAISA.			
206	1216 A.M.	Elephant to left with uplited tail date 1771 above the elephant's tail In a double lined circle with a row of dots between W 85 S 8	نظار بار سرب Dotted rosettes in field In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between PL VI 14

V. KRISHNA RĀJA WODEYAR

A D 1799-1868

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
PAGODA				
A/ 207	—	1	Figures of Śiva and Parvati seated W 51 5 S 49	श्री श्री कृष्णरा Krishnarā- जा ja Pl VI. 15
RUPEES				
A 208	Mysore	1222 A.H	۲۲۲ ساده فصل شاه عالم تا د درخت ک Dotted rosettes in field W. 178 5 S 9	مانوس مست ۱۴ سه خلوس ب فر مهي سو A crescent to left of regnal year Dotted rosettes in field
209	"	1227 A.H	As on No 208, but date ۲۷ W 176 5 S 89	As on No 208, but regnal year 15 Pl. VII. 1.
210		1	but W. 176 5 S 82	but

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
ER R 211	Mysore	1	HALF-RUPEE	
			<p>فصل ساء عالم</p> <hr/> <p>هـ ك</p>	<p>سب</p> <p>۳۱</p> <p>۲ حلوس</p> <hr/> <p>سو</p>
			Dotted rosettes in field	A crescent to left of regnal
			W 89	year
			S 65	Dotted rosettes in field PI VII 2
212		1	QUARTER RUPEES	
			<p>فصل ساء عالم</p> <hr/> <p>د نر هـ</p>	<p>سب</p> <p>۳۵</p> <p>۳ حلوس</p> <hr/>
			Dotted rosettes in field	A crescent to left of regnal
213		1214 A II	<p>Figure of Chāmundī dancing facing front In a dotted circle</p>	<p>کس راج</p> <p>۱۲۱۴</p> <hr/>
				<p>وددر حلوس</p> <p>ب</p>
				<p>مر مہی سور</p>
214		1243 A II	As on No 213	In a dotted circle
				PI VII 4
				As on No 213 but date
215		1244 A II	W 43	۱۲۴۱
				S 55
				but
W 41 5			"	۱۲۴۱

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ 216	Mysore	11248 A H	As on No 213 W 41 S 55	As on No 213, but date 11248 (the numeral 4 is some- what doubtful)	SIL
217	1	1	ONE-EIGHTH RUPEE Figure of Chāmunda danc- ing facing front In a dotted circle. W. 24 5 S 44	$\frac{\text{ಮ}}{\text{ಮಂ}} \frac{\text{ಪ}}{\text{ಪ}}$ (Mayilihana Kan) In a dotted circle PL VII 5	
218	1	1	ONE SIXTEENTH RUPEE Figure of Chāmunda danc- ing facing front In a dotted circle W 13 5 S 34	$\frac{\text{ಮ}}{\text{ಮಂ}} \frac{\text{ಪ}}{\text{ಪ}}$ (Mayilihana Kan) In a dotted circle PL VII 7	
Æ 219	1	1	TWENTY CASH Elephant to left with trunk and tail depressed in upper part of field by (Sri Kan) with the sun to left of this and the moon to right In a dotted circle W 136 S. 84	$\frac{\text{ಮಮಂಪಂ}}{\text{ಸಮಸಪಂ}}$ XX CASH (Mayil Kāru yypattu Kan.) In a dotted circle	COP
220	1	1	As on No. 219 W. 142 S 84	As on No 219, but XX625H	
221	1	1	W. 141. S 78	but XX2A2	PL VII 6.

	Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
ER	Æ 222	†	†	As on No 219. In a lined circle with a row of dots W. 138 S. 88	As on No 219, but with ಚಾ (Chā, Kan) above the first line of inscription In a lined circle with a row of dots P1 VII. 8.
	223	†	†	Elephant to left with trunk uplifted as in the act of saluting and tail depressed above the elephant ಶ್ರೀ (Śrī, Kan) with sun and moon and ಚಾಮುಂಡಿ (Chamundi, Kan.) In a lined circle with a row of dots W. 135 S 9	<div style="text-align: center;">ಶ್ರೀ ಮಯಲಿ ಸುಯಪ್ಪ</div> (Krishna mayali Kāsu ippattu, Kan) In a lined circle with a row of dots Pl. VII 9.
	224	†	†	As on No 223 W 138 S .9	As on No 223, but ಇಕ್ಕಲ್
				TEN CASH	
	225	†	†	Elephant to left with trunk and tail depressed in upper part of field ಶ್ರೀ (Śrī, Kan) with the sun to left of this and the moon to right In a lined circle with a row of dots W 71. S 67	<div style="text-align: center;">ಚಾ ಮಯಲಿ ಕಾಸು ೧೦</div> (Chā, mayali Kāsu 10, Kan) In a lined circle with a row of dots

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	COP
E 226	1	1	Elephant to left with trunk uplifted as in the act of saluting and tail depressed above the elephant ಶ್ರೀ (Sri, Kan) with sun and moon and ಚಾಮುಂಡಿ (Chamundi, Kan) In a lined circle with a row of dots W 70 S 7	ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಮಯಿಲಾ ಕಾಸು X CASH (Krishna, mayili Kāsu hallu Kan) In a lined circle with a row of dots PI VII. 10	
227	1	1	Elephant to left with trunk and tail depressed above the elephant the sun and moon In a lined circle with a row of dots W 41 5 S 58	ಶ್ರೀ Sri ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ Krishna ra ಜಾ ja In a lined circle with a row of dots PI VII 11	
228	1	1	Elephant to left with trunk and tail depressed in upper part of field ಶ್ರೀ (Sri Kan) with the sun to left of this and the moon to right Traces of a dotted circle W 33 S 5	V CASH ಮಯಿಲಾ ಕಾಸು (Mayili Kāsu 5, Kan) Traces of a dotted circle	
229	1	1	Elephant to left with trunk uplifted as in the act of saluting and tail depressed above the elephant ಶ್ರೀ (Sri Kan) with sun and moon and ಚಾಮುಂಡಿ (Chamundi Kan) In a lined circle with a row of dots W 34 S 5	ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಮಯಿಲಾ ಕಾಸು (Krishna mayili Kāsu 5 Kan) In a lined circle with a row of dots	

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
TWENTY-FIVE CASH				
Æ 230	Mysore	1	Lion to left facing front, with right foreleg and tail uplifted above the lion ಶ್ರೀ (Sri, Kan) with sun and moon and ಚಂದ್ರ (Chandru, Kan) In a double-lined circle and row of dots between W 168 5 S 1 05	In centre ಕೃಷ್ಣ (Krishna Kan) In a lined circle In margin ಮಯಿಲೆ ಕಡು 25, Kan (Mayile Kadam 25, Kan) In a double-lined circle and row of dots between Pl. VII. 12
231	"	1	As on No 230 W 173 S 95	As on No 230 but HSAC VII
TWELVE AND A HALF CASH				
232	"	1	Lion to left facing front, with right foreleg and tail uplifted above the lion ಶ್ರೀ (Sri, Kan) with the sun to left of this and the moon to right In a double lined circle and row of dots between W 88 S 69	ಕೃಷ್ಣ (Krishna Kan) In a double lined circle and row of dots between Pl VII 18
SIX AND A QUARTER CASH				
233	"	1	Lion to left facing front, with right foreleg and tail uplifted above the lion ಶ್ರೀ (Sri, Kan) with the sun to left of this and the moon to right In a double-lined circle and row of dots between, W 41 S 55	ಕೃಷ್ಣ (Krishna Kan) In a double-lined circle and row of dots between Pl VII 14

Metal ✓	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ 234	Mysore	1831 A D	<p style="text-align: center;">TWENTY CASH</p> Lion to left facing front with right foreleg and tail uplifted above the lion ಶ್ರೀ (Śrī Kan) with sun and moon and ವಾಯಿಲಾ (Vayilā, Kan) below the lion the date 1831 In a lined circle with a row of dots W 138 S 88	In centre ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ ಕಾಂ (Kṛishna Kan) مہی سوز عرب In margin ವಾಯಿಲಾ ಕಾಂ ೨೦ (Vayilā Kānu 20, Kan) MILAY XX CASH	CO.
235		1835 A D	As on No 234 but date 1835 W 131 S 86	As on No 234, but NEILER for MILAY .	
236		1836 A D	but 1836 W 140 5 S 85	As on No 235 PI VIII 15.	
237		1839 A D	1839 W 138 S 82		
238		1841 A D	1841 W 141 S 8		

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
TEN CASH				
R. Æ 239	Mysore	1833 A D	Lion to left facing front, with right foreleg and tail uplifted above the lion eye (Sra Kan) with sun to left of this and the moon to right below the lion the date 1833 In a lined serrated circle W 68 S 69	ಕೃಷ್ಣ (Krishna Han.) 10 ಸುರ عرب In a lined serrated circle PL VIII 16
240		1834 A D	As on No 239 but date 1834 W 69 S 73	As on No 239
241		1837 A D	but 1837 W 69 5 S 66	but 01 for 10
242		1838 A D	1838 W 69 S 68	As on No 241
243		1841 A.D	1841 W 67 S 7	As on No 239
244		1842 A.D	1842 W 67 S 7	As on No 241

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
245	Mysore	1843 A D	As on No 239, but date 1843 W 67 S 65	As on No 241
FIVE CASH				
246	"	1833 A D	Lion to left facing front, with right foreleg and tail uplifted above the lion (Śrī Kan) with sun to left of this and the moon to right below the lion the date 1833 Traces of a dotted circle outside W 34 5 S 48	कृष्ण (Krishna, Kan) 5 In a lined circle with a row of dots Pl VIII 17
247		1834 A.D	As on No 246, but date 1834 W 35 S 5	As on No 246
248		1836 A D	but 1836 W 34 5 S 53	
249		1837 A.D	1837 W 34 S 55	In a serrated lined circle
250		1838 A D	1838 W 33 S 52	As on No 246

COINS OF MYSORE

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 251	Mysore	1839 A.D.	As on No. 246, but date 1839. W. 33. S. -52.	As on No. 246. In a dotted circle.
252	"	1840 A.D.	but " 1840 W. 31.5. S. -51.	As on No. 246.
253	"	1841 A.D.	" 1841 W. 34. S. -48	"
254	"	1842 A.D.	" 1842 W. 35 S. -5.	"
255	"	1843 A.D.	" 1843 W. 33.5 S. -53.	"
256		1834 A.D.	<p style="text-align: center;">TWO AND A HALF CASH.</p> <p>Lion to left facing front, with right foreleg and tail uplifted: below the lion the date 1834¹</p> <p>W. 17. S. -4.</p>	

ಶ್ರೀ (Krishna,
Kan.)

۲۱ مہی سور
صرب

PL. VIII. 18.

¹ The die contained ಶ್ರೀ (Śrī, Kan) with the sun and moon above the lion and a dotted or serrated marginal boundary line on both the obverse and reverse, but traces of these are only met with on a few of the coins.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	CO
Æ 257	Mysore	1839 A.D	As on No 256, but d te 1839 W. 16 S 44	As on No 256	
258	"	1840 A D	but " 1840 W 16 S 4		
259	"	1843 A D	" 1843 W 16 S 42		

MISCELLANEOUS SOUTH INDIAN COINS

INTRODUCTION

The coins here catalogued are arranged in four groups —

- I Coins issued by the French Compagnie des Indes,
- II Coins of the East India Company,
- III Coins of Travancore Cochin, and Pudukkottai States,
- IV A coin of one of the Ali Rajas of Cannanore

The coins of the first series with the exception of a good set of rupees are by no means representative of the issues from the Pondicherry mint. Those of the East India Company exhibit still greater deficiencies and are practically confined to the silver coins issued nominally from the Arcot mint and the one fifth rupees which circulated on the Malabar Coast. The coins of Mysore are dealt with separately in this volume. Those of Travancore and Cochin comprise only a few of the more modern types and some coins from the former State have already appeared in the first volume of this Catalogue. These and other South Indian coins notably some of the gold pagodas are figured on Plate XXV of that volume.

The French obtained the right to coin rupees from Nawab Dost Ali Khan of Arcot in 1736 and the actual coinage commenced at Pondicherry in December of that year (*Diary of Ananda Ranga Pillai* vol 1 p 8) i.e. in the year 1149 A H or the nineteenth year of the reign of Muhammad Shah. These rupees which bear the distinctive mark of a crescent were continued in the reigns of Ahmad Shah Alamgir II and Shah Alam II except during the periods 1761-3 1778-83 1793-1802 and 1803-16 when Pondicherry was in British occupation. After the last restoration of the town coinage was resumed in 1817 and the rupees from this period onwards up to 1839 when the mint was finally closed bear the date 1221 A H and the forty fifth or last regnal year of Shah Alam (A D 1806). The same inscription is met with on the obverse of these coins in the case of the first three emperors while a different one is met with in those of Shah Alam the reverse inscription is the same in all. The collection does not contain any examples of the half or other divisions of the rupee and it may be added that these coins are still unrepresented in the Madras Museum.

One of the most interesting coins in the collection is the large thin rupee (No 39) which according to Zay was issued for the French settlement of Mahé on the Malabar Coast ceded to France in 1726.

It differs from all the other coins of the Pondicherry mint in having a milled edge, and the size of the flan enables the entire inscription to be shown on each side. The rarity of this coin suggests that it may have been prepared experimentally, and in any case the distinctive peculiarities would probably handicap its use among people who were accustomed to thick unmilled coins. The Mahé fanams, of which five went to a rupee, exhibit on the obverse the quaint legend فرانس کنبی (Frans Kanpani = French Company), while the reverse bears the Hindustani name of the mint-town بهلچری (Bhulcheri = Pondicherry), the letter P and the date.

The Indo-French copper coins are represented by three dudos or four-kas pieces and a single-kas, all bearing the name of the mint-town in Tamil on the reverse. The only single-kas in the collection belongs to a type which is attributed by Zay to the Dutch, during their occupation of Pondicherry from 1693 to 1698, because it bears the so-called Kālī symbol which appears on the Negapatam copper coins. This device, which is possibly a very degenerate representation of the human figure found on many Chola, Pandyan, and Ceylon coins, was perhaps copied by the Dutch from the Tanjore gold fanams, but as the coin in question is still met with in considerable numbers it appears not unlikely that it was a true French issue.

The coins of the East India Company without date or indication of the mint, although they were all issued from Madras, consist of the single and half-fanams first struck during the reign of Charles II, and a small selection of the series with value expressed in English, Persian, Tamil, and Telugu, which appeared between 1807 and 1812. The two-anna piece (No. 7) is noticeable on account of its rarity.

The Company obtained permission to coin Arcot rupees from the Nawāh Sadutalla Khān Bahādur, Šnbah of Arcot, in November 1742, but the right does not appear to have been exercised till 1759, as the earliest coins bear the name of 'Ālamgir II and the sixth year of his reign. The thick unmilled rupee was probably in circulation from the latter date till its supersession by the oblique milled coins, early in the nineteenth century. The exact date on which the oblique or earliest milling was introduced has not been recorded, but it was followed in 1818 by the indented-cord variety. All the Arcot coins minted at Madras bear the lotus flower mint-mark, while the set issued from 1823 to 1825 at the Calcutta mint carries a cinquefoil; the larger coins of this issue are provided with straight milling, but in the two- and one-anna pieces it is oblique. Attention may be directed to two of the coins of the Arcot series (Nos. 13 and 17), in which there is an error in the date. It will be seen that while the old Arcot rupee weighed 177 grains, the oblique milled rupee was as much as ten grains in excess of this, and finally in the coins struck from 1818

onwards the weight was reduced to 180 grains. The coin numbered 21 is of quarter rupee size but weighs only $28\frac{1}{2}$ grains and is perhaps a proof the rupee No 11 and half rupee No 10 possibly belong to the same category and were in all probability not issued for use.

The silver coins which circulated on the Malabar Coast were struck at Bombay and like the Mahé fanam already referred to were equivalent in value to one fifth of a rupee. They comprise two varieties which were issued in 1799 and 1805 respectively for Tellicherry and a third of the type without direct evidence of locality which is usually attributed to Cannanore though it probably had a wider circulation. This last coin appears to have been first issued during the reign of Muhammad Shah and a specimen bearing the date 1131 A H (A D 1719) and the mint-name *مى* (Munbai = Bombay) is known (*vide* S. Lane Poole *Coins of the Moghul Emperors of Hindustan in the Brit Mus Pl XXXI No 68*).¹

The small series of Native State coins presents few features of interest those of Travancore are all modern while those of Cochin have already been described by Sir Walter Elliot. Of the latter State there are two varieties of double and single puttuns viz an earlier type coined from about 1790 onwards with the curious arrangement of lines and dots met with on the well known vararāya gold fanams which has been variously interpreted as representing a cannon and shot a plough or the signs of the zodiac and a later type coined in 1806-8 with the figure of Śiva. The two Pudukkottai coins which represent the complete coinage of this State consist of an earlier variety minted locally and a later one coined in England since about 1890 each being equal in value to one twentieth of an anna. Although the language of the State is Tamil the coins bear a Telugu inscription copied from some of the small Nayaka coins which previously had an extensive circulation in the neighbouring parts of Southern India.

The Ali Rajas or lords of the deep² so called from their sovereignty over the Laccadive Islands were Muhammadan chiefs of some importance at Cannanore on whom the above title is said to have been conferred in the middle of the sixteenth century. Their silver coins which frequently bear blundered dates were according to Marsden issued at any rate as early as 1531 and as late as 1688 like the earlier East India Company and French Mahé issues with which they no doubt competed their value was one fifth of a rupee.

¹ Sir Walter Elliot (*Coins of Southern India* p. 137) refers to this coin as the old Tellicherry fanam and states that it was originally coined tentatively in Bombay in A D 1730.

² The word Ali is probably derived from the Malayalam *ali* the sea.

V tal No	Date	Obverse	Reverse
26	1190 15	As on No 18 but date 111 W 177 8 S 97	As on No 15 but regnal year 18
27	1191 16	but W 177 S 96	but Part of a lined border
28	1197 22	W 176 8 S 97	As on No 15 but regnal year 22
29	1199 24	W 174 S 96	
30	1200 25	W 178 S 92	
31	1201 26	W 175 5 S 97	
32	1202 27	W 177 S 90	
33	1203 28	W 173 8 S 90	

VER	Metal No	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R	18	1183 9	As on No 15, but date 1183 under 3.45 W. 160 S. 90	As on No 15, but regnal year 1
	19	1181 9	As on No 18, but date 1181 W. 175 S. 98	As on No 18
	20	1184 10	As on No 19, but date 1184 W. 175 5 S. 98	As on No 15, but regnal year 1.
	21	1185 10	As on No 18 but date 1185 W. 174 S. 99	As on No 20 Part of a lined border
	22	1186 11	but W. 174 5 S. 95	As on No 15, but regnal year 11
	23	1187 12	 W. 176 5 S. 95	but 12
	24	1188 13	 W. 177 S. 95	13 PL VIII 4.
	25	1189 14	 W. 175 S. 95	14

Metal No	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
At 26	1190 15	As on No 18 but date 119. W. 177 8 S 97	As on No 15, but regnal year 10	SII
27	1191 16	but " 1191 W. 177 S 96	but " 11 Part of a lined border	
28	1197 22	" 1197 W 176 8 S 97	As on No 15, but regnal year 11	
29	1199 24	" 1199 W 174 S 96	" 1199	
30	1200 25	" 1200 W 178 S 92	" 1200	
31	1201 26	" 1201 W 175 5 S 97	" 1201	
32	1202 27	" 1202 W, 177 S 90	" 1202	
33	1203 28	" 1203 W. 173 9 S 90	" 1203	

VER.	Metal No	Date	Obverse	Reverse
34	At	— 29	As on No 18 but date has not fallen on this coin W 179 5 S 91	As on No 15, but regn year 11
35		1205 30	As on No. 18 but date is 8 W 178 S 87	but r
36		1206 31	but — — W 171 S 87	r r
37		— 43	(in error for — — 11) W 178 2 S 91	r
38		1220 45	W 177 S 97	r r
39		1199 24	<p>5 COINS STRUCK FOR MAHÉ</p> <p>حامی دین الله محمد <u>1199</u> ساده نعل ساء عالم ناد سكه رد در عقب کشور In a lined border W 177 8 S 1 28 Zay Hist Monét Colon Franç Supplement (1904) p 20</p>	<p>ما و س ممب r سه جلوبس صوب ارکاب In a lined border An irregular corded mulling</p>

II. COINS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY ISSUED FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

Metal No	Obverse	Reverse
VER. A 1	<p>1 COINS WITHOUT DATE OR MINT</p> <p>Half length figure of Vishnu, with an arrangement of dots on either side of the head</p> <p>W 27 5 S 37</p>	<p>Two linked C.s. (Cipher of Charles II)</p>
	<p><i>Catal Coins Ind Mus</i>, vol 1, Pl 111, fig 19</p>	
2	<p>Full length figure of Vishnu, with left hand holding a club which rests on the ground</p> <p>W 15 S 34</p>	<p>As on No 1</p>
3	<p>Gopuram of a temple with nine stars on either side surrounded by a garter with buckle on which is inscribed —</p> <p>HALF PAGODA نیم ہونہ</p> <p>Part of a dotted border Oblique mulling</p> <p>W 325 S 143</p>	<p>Erect figure of Vishnu with hanging lamps on either side surrounded by three circles of dots and the whole enclosed in a ribbon with forked ends above, separated by a star. On the ribbon inscriptions in Tamil and Telugu ('half a flower pagoda')</p> <p>அரை பூ வளாகை (Tam) అరపూవరపాన్ (Tel)</p>
4	<p>As on No 3 but inscribed —</p> <p>QUARTER PAGODA چار ہونہ</p> <p>Oblique mulling</p> <p>W 162 3 S 105</p>	<p>As on No 3 but two circles of dots around the figure and inscriptions —</p> <p>چار வளாகை چارپూవరపాన్</p>

Metal No	Obverse	Reverse	
R 5	A garter with buckle on which is inscribed — DOUBLE PANAM. In centre دو لم Oblique milling W. 26 8 S 60	Ribbon with forked ends above, separated by a star, on which is இரண்டு பணம் ('two panams') In centre in two lines రెండు రుకలు ('two rukalu')	SI
6	As on No 5, but on garter PANAM, and in centre لم Oblique milling W. 11 8 S 45	As on No 5, but on ribbon பணம் ('panam') and in centre ருக் ('ruka')	PL VIII. 11.
7	As on No 5, but on garter TWO ANNAS, and in centre, in two lines, دو آن روپ Part of a dotted border Oblique milling W 22 8 S 65	As on No 5 but on ribbon இரண்டு அணா ('two annas'), and in centre, in two lines రెండు అన్నలు ('two annas') Part of a dotted border	

2 COINS OF THE ARCOT MINT

MUHR

A/
8

GO



1177
 عربرالدين محمد عالم گسر
 ک بادشاہ عار
 سکہ مبار
 Dotted rim on face
 Indented cord milling
 W. 180 5
 S 110

مانوس
 مسیت
 7
 سہ خلوس
 صر
 ارکاب
 Dotted rim on face
 Lotus mint-mark before regnal
 year

COINS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY

Metal No	Obverse	Reverse
ER R		
9	<p>As on No 8, but only central portion of inscription on the coin No milling</p> <p>W. 177 S 84</p>	<p>As on No 8, but only central portion of inscription on the coin</p>
10	<p>As on No 8 A single lined border Oblique milling</p> <p>W 187 5. S 1 08</p>	<p>As on No 8 A single lined border</p>
11	<p>Dotted rim on face Oblique milling not reaching the edge</p> <p>W 177 S 1 10</p>	<p>Dotted rim on face</p>
12	<p>Dotted rim on face Indented cord milling</p> <p>W 180 75 S 1 10</p>	<p>"</p>
13	<p>As on No 8, but date 1191, in error for 1192 Dotted rim on face Indented cord milling</p> <p>W 181 S 1 10</p>	<p>"</p>
14	<p>As on No 8 Dotted rim on face (the dots excavated) Straight milling</p> <p>W. 180 75. S 1 07</p>	<p>As on No 8 but the mint mark a cinquefoil or rose instead of a lotus Dotted rim on face (the dots excavated)</p>

Pl. VIII. 9

Metal No	Obverse	Reverse
HALF-RUPEES		
AR 15	As on No 8 A single-lined border Oblique milling W 90 75 S 88	As on No 8 A single-lined border
16	Dotted " on face. Indented cord milling W 91 25 S 85	Dotted " on face
17	As on No 8, but date 1171 in error for 1172 Dotted rim on face Indented cord milling W 89 75 S 85	
18	As on No 8 Dotted rim on face (the dots excavated) Straight milling W 90 75 S 84	As on No 8, but the mint mark a cinquefoil instead of a lotus Dotted rim on face (the dots excavated)
19	As on No 18, but broader rim W 91 S 91	As on No 18, but broader rim
QUARTER RUPEES		
20	 <p>A single lined border Oblique milling W 46 25 S 67</p>	 <p>A single-lined border Lotus mint mark before regnal year</p>

COINS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY

Metal No	Obverse	Reverse
ER R		
21	<p>As on No 20 A much thinner coin than No 20</p> <p>W 28 25 S 66</p>	<p>As on No 20</p>
22	<p>Dotted rim on face Indented cord milling</p> <p>W 44 75 S 69</p>	<p>Dotted rim on face</p>
23	<p>Dotted rim on face (the dots excavated) Straight milling</p> <p>W 44 75 S 67</p>	<p>As on No 20 but the mint mark a cinquefoil instead of a lotos Dotted rim on face (the dots excavated)</p>
	ONE EIGHTH RUPEES	
24	<p>As on No 20 A single lined border Oblique milling</p> <p>W 22 2 S 50</p>	<p>As on No 20 A single lined border</p>
25	<p>Part of a single-lined border Oblique milling</p> <p>W 22 S 50</p>	<p>As on No 20 but the mint mark a cinquefoil</p>
	ONE SIXTEENTH RUPEES	
26	<p>As on No 20 A single lined border ; Oblique milling</p> <p>W 10 8 S 40</p>	<p>As on No 20 A single-lined border</p>

Metal No	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 27		As on No 20 A single lined border Oblique mulling W 105 S 42	As on No 20 but the mint- mark a cinquefoil A single lined border
3 COINS ISSUED FOR USE ON THE MALABAR COAST			
TELICHERRY ONE FIFTH RUPEES			
28	1214 A.H 1799 A.D	T 11 — (1) 1214 In a dotted circle W 335 S 50	حلوں سرب بالحرى In a dotted circle Pl VIII 13
29	1805 A.D	A weighing scale with the T between the suspended parts The date 1805 below W 335 S 52	شاه عا حلوں
ONE FIFTH RUPEE (1)			
30	1	حلوں W 348 S 50	شا 5 The numeral 5 is probably intended to indicate the value of the coin (5 = 1 Rupee)

III. COINS OF SOUTH INDIAN NATIVE STATES

Metal No	Date	Obverse	Reverse
1 TRAVANCORE			
PAPER At 1	1889 A D	<p>Śankha or conch shell within a wreath, around which is an inscription in <i>Malayalam</i> (firu vidankur ara rupi 1001) Dotted rim on face. Straight milling</p> <p>W 83.5 S 95</p>	<p>HALF PUFFY 1889 (in three lines) within a wreath, around which is</p> <p>RAMA VLFMA TRAVANCORE</p> <p>Dotted rim on face</p> <p>PI VIII 14</p>
2	1906-7 A D	<p>As on No 1 but inscription Truvideankur kal rupa. Dotted rim on face Straight milling</p> <p>W 41.2 S 78</p>	<p>As on No 1 but $\frac{1}{2}$ RUFEE 1082 (in three lines) (1082 Malabar Era = A.D. 1906-7) Dotted rim on face</p>
3		<p>Śankha within a circle surrounded by a wreath Dotted rim on face No milling</p> <p>W 23 S 6</p>	<p>Letters RV in monogram with in a dotted circle around which is PANAM ONF and in <i>Mal.</i> panam ondu A dotted circle near margin</p> <p>PI VIII 16</p>
PAPER At 4		<p>As on No 3</p> <p>W 158 S 105</p>	<p>As on No 3 but ONE CHUCK RAM and <i>Mal.</i> oru cakram</p> <p>PI VIII 15</p>
5		<p>W 78.5 S 85</p>	<p>As on No 3 but EIGHT CASH and <i>Mal.</i> ettu kâsu</p>

Metal No	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ 0		As on No 3 W 39 S 69	As on No 3 but FOUR CASH and <i>Mal</i> mālu kasu	CO
7		Śaṅkha within a circle from which eight rays proceed to the margin A raised edge W 88 S 41	<i>Mal</i> oru kasu (one cash) in two lines A raised edge	
The last five coins were struck in 1076 M E (A D 1900)				
2 COCHIN				
Ar 8		Object like the letter J lying on its side with twelve dots (in three rows of four) below and the sun and moon and two or three additional dots above W 155 S 43	Arrangement of lines and dots the central part of which perh aps represents a Śaṅkha Pl VIII. 17	SII
9		As on No 8 W 5 S 26	As on No 8	
10		Figure of Śiva seated W 155 S 43		
11		As on No 10 W 82 S 30		

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
VER A 12		<p>3. PUDUKKOTTAI</p> <p>Seated figure of Brahādamba (Pārvati) within a dotted circle.</p> <p>W. 17.6. S. .39.</p>	<p>The Telugu word <i>జయ</i> (victory) in two lines, within a plain circle.</p> <p>PL VIII. 18.</p>
13		<p>As on No. 12 With a raised edge.</p> <p>W. 20 S. .43</p>	<p>As on No. 12. A raised edge.</p>

IV. ĀLI RĀJA OF CANNANORE

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
VER A 1		<p>الملك الراج على راجا</p> <p>W. 34.5. S. .58.</p>	<p>بالبهجة ١٢ (١٢٠٠) / ٢ (١) سنة = A.H. 1231</p> <p>PL. VIII. 19.</p>

Marsden, *Numis. Orient.*, Pt II, p. 834



1



2



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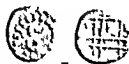
4



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SECTION III

COINS OF WESTERN INDIA,
RAJPUTANA, AND CENTRAL INDIA

BY

WILLIAM H. VALENTINE

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

THE coins described in this Section of the Catalogue are those struck at the mints of the various Native States in the Bombay Presidency and Western India generally, Rajputana and Central India. The series is far from being complete but is fairly representative although some of the smaller States are still unrepresented in the collection.

These coins have been much neglected in the past when information could have been more easily gathered, numismatists therefore owe a big debt of gratitude to James T. Prinsep for his essay entitled 'Useful Tables' published in 1834 by the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Since Prinsep's day the neglect by other writers on Indian coins of this series has lost much information which can probably never be regained.

The decline of the Mughal Empire and the corresponding rise first of the Marathas and then of British power, marks the beginning of the period when the Native States began to issue their own coins, although some of the Hindu States may claim a greater antiquity, a century and a half practically covers the period of issue of the coins in this volume.

The right of striking coins had been jealously guarded by the Mughal rulers, but as their power declined the States that arose gradually assumed the right of striking their own currency. For economic perhaps as much as political reasons these coins were at first issued in the prevailing Imperial type usually that of Shah Ālam with the addition of a characteristic ornament or letter. This fact constitutes one of the most serious of the difficulties in allocating these coins, for it is not till nearly the end of the Mughal empire that the Emperors' name disappears from the coins of States which had long ceased to owe any allegiance to him. The types were frequently continued long after the death of the Mughal Emperor and we have frequently impossible combinations of regnal and Hijra dates.

Less difficulty is experienced in attributing those currencies chiefly of a later date which bear the name and titles of the local rulers &c. sometimes in several languages. Some inscriptions are bilingual and in one case (Jaora) trilingual. The three different eras of Śmvat, Hijra and Anno Domini are sometimes inscribed on the same coin and the date of each era is written in its own distinctive

numerals In this matter of dates many other anomalies exist, for example, the coins of Karauli State have the date A D in Persian numerals, these characters also being used for a date in the Samvat era on a coin of Indore As the die used was regularly much larger than the flan, it is very usual to find the most necessary part of the legend omitted from a coin namely the mint name, which is in most cases either at the extreme top or bottom of the die

A further difficulty arises when the type of coin struck in one State is closely imitated by its neighbour This occurs for example, in the Bundi Kotah series The imitation of an older coin with the addition of a word or two is not unusual

In Kutch and Kathiāwar the coins of the later Sultāns of Gujarat were adopted Kutch using the type of Mahmud Shāh, while Nawaagar and Porbandar took for their currency that of Muzaffar Shāh III a Nagari inscription in the exergue indicating the actual issuer of the coin

The ornaments in the field of a coin are sometimes an aid to its identification Although many of the coins are identifiable from these, too great a reliance must not be put upon them The mark or ornament most frequently met with is the trident or trisul of Śiva but flags sceptres and swords are in great favour The imperial umbrella or canopy is found on many, and was significant of the close affinity of the State using it to the paramount power, formerly Mughal but latterly British Other insignia of royalty found on the coins form a distinguishing feature and in many cases denote a particular ruler, each ruler having his own special symbol The coins of Bikanir State are a good instance of this, the later issues having some five or six symbols each one being typical of a different ruler

The growth of British influence among the Native States is generally traceable on their coins As far back as 1849 Rewa State struck coins with the name of the British Agent in charge there to show its loyalty Bhartpur in 1858 issued coins with the head of Queen Victoria and her name and titles in Persian around, whilst in 1865 Bundi began a series issued for several years on which the words 'Queen Victoria' were inscribed and the Christian date given During the next decade the paramount Power was recognized on the coins of many States The inscriptions both Persian and Nagari acknowledged Her Majesty Victoria as Queen of India later as *Kaisar-i-Hind* (Empress of India) This practice continued in the reign of Edward VII

There are about one hundred Native States throughout India,¹ and

¹ *Vide India Office List, 1917*

nearly all of them claimed the right of striking their own money after their adhesion to Britain. This right was conceded to those who could vindicate their claim, but the numberless currencies in circulation caused much inconvenience. For a long time a uniform currency was demanded by traders. The Indian Government, therefore, in 1876, passed an Act in which they offered to strike, free of charge, coins for the Native States where the metal was sent for that purpose by the States to the Government mints. These coins were to be of a weight and fineness uniform with the British Indian currency, and were to be considered as legal tender anywhere in India. At this period thirty-four States still retained the privilege of coining but Alwar and Bikanir alone accepted the conditions of the Act before its expiry, in 1893. The closing of the Government mints to free coinage, however, caused such a depreciation in the value of the Native States rupees that the Government were induced to agree to purchase at their market value the rupees of all those States who suffered thereby, on condition that they surrendered the right of coinage.

Most of them took advantage of the offer, and in answer to an inquiry of mine to the Government of India in 1913 concerning this matter it was stated that the following States were the only ones remaining at that date which still possessed the privilege of coining their own money.

Hydrabad, Udaipur, Jaipur, Tonk, Orchha, and Travancore in silver and copper. Kutch, Jaisalmer and Kisbaogarh in silver only while Gwalior, Ratlam and the Baroda Prant struck copper coins only.

The rupee is the currency unit throughout the whole of the Native States in this section with the exception of Kutch and Kathiawar.

The following is the usual table

3 pais	equal	1 paisa
12 paisa	,	1 anna
16 annas		1 rupee
16 rupees		1 muhr

Pais and paisa and annas (generally) are of copper, rupees are of silver, and muhrs of gold. In Kutch and Kathiawar the silver *lōri* is in use with its subdivision of 16 copper *dhunglās*.

A handbook dealing fully with the subject of the coins struck and used in the Native States and written by a competent authority is greatly needed. Much good work has however been done by the writers of the undermentioned works which although they do not cover the whole ground have proved of valuable assistance in the preparation of this Catalogue and as I have made full use of them I am anxious to acknowledge my indebtedness to their authors.

J Prinsep *Useful Tables J A S B* 1834

Captain W W Webb *Currencies of Rajpūtāna* Westminster 1893

Chas J Rodgers *Official Catalogues of Coins in the Indian Museum Calcutta and Panjab Museum Lahore*

Dr A F R Hoernle *Notes on Coins of Native States J A S B* 1897

Dr O Codrington *Coinages of Hutch and Kathiawar Num Chron* 1898

Dr G P Taylor *Baroda Coins of the last six Gaekwars J A S B* 1912

A Master I C S *Post Mughal Coins of Ahmadabad J A S B* 1914

Justice M G Ranade *Currencies and Mints under Mahratta Rule J Bomb Br A S* 1899

To this list must be added that storehouse of information *The Imperial Gazetteer of India* from whose reliable pages many interesting facts from the notes on local currencies have been culled. While some use has also been made of the same work in regard to the necessarily brief accounts of the history of each State and its system of transliteration followed the main facts and dynastic lists have been compiled from the works of the following

James Prinsep *Useful Tables J A S B* 1834

M N and M N Mehta *The Hind Rajasthan* Dakor 1896

Sir R Lethbridge *The Golden Book of India* London 1902

The India Office List London 1917

I am glad to place on record the obligation I am under to the writers of these works and to acknowledge the use made of them by me. In addition to the above I must also express my obligations to the various gentlemen who have given me their personal assistance. To the late Dr O Codrington Honorary Librarian of the Royal Asiatic Society for his advice on many points but especially in the allocation of many of the Maratha coins also for allowing me to compare most of the doubtful pieces with the rubbings made by Mr J Prinsep and in Dr Codrington's possession. To Mr John Allan Deputy Keeper of Coins British Museum and Honorary Secretary of the Royal Numismatic Society for assistance in many ways. To Mr H Nelson Wright I C S the author of the preceding Volumes II and III of this Catalogue for help in the reading of several coins with Mughal legends &c and finally to Dr F W Thomas Librarian India Office Library for the trouble taken by him to elucidate the readings of the Maratha inscriptions on the Nasr coins of Indore.

PART I

BOMBAY AND WESTERN INDIA

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BARODA

Gaikwar	Number of coins in collection				
	A D	A	R	Æ	Total
Anand Rao	1800		1	1	2
Sayaji Rao II	1819		5	1	6
Ganpat Rao	1847			2	2
Khande Rao	1856		9	8	17
Malhar Rao	1870		10	8	18
Sayaji Rao III	1875		21	25	46
			<u>46</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>91</u>

The rulers of this Maratha State are distinguished by the title of Gaikwara Damaji the founder of the line being the son of a gaikwar or cowherd. He so distinguished himself at the battle of Balapur in Berar, in 1721 between the forces of the Mughal emperor Muhammad Shah and those of the Nizam al mulk, deposed Viceroy of the Dekkan that the Commander in Chief of the Maratha army assisting the Nizam-al mulk appointed him his second in command and gave him the title of 'Shamsher Babadur (distinguished swordsman)

About two years after this event Damaji died, his nephew Pilaji Rao Gaikwar succeeding him in his lieutenancy to Trimbak Rao the Senapati. Their marauding expeditions in the neighbourhood of Gujarat and collection of tolls on their own account met with the strong disapproval of the Peshwa Baj Rao the nominal ruler of the Marathas and in a battle fought near Baroda in 1731 the marauders and several other Maratha chiefs who supported them were defeated and Trimbak Rao killed. After the submission of the rebels an arrangement was made regarding the revenue accruing from the conquered territory the infant son of Trimbak Rao was made Senapati and Pilaji constituted *Mutaliq* or agent for the infant with the additional title of Sena Khas Khel (leader of the Sovereign band). The new authority was given the entire management of affairs in Gujarat but had to contribute half of the revenues to the Peshwa. Thus was laid the foundation of the present State. Baroda the capital came into their hands in 1732 the same year seeing the assassination of Pilaji and the accession of his son Damaji Rao Gaikwar (II)

The coins of Baroda contained in the Indian Museum begin with those issued by Ānand Rao and one appears to be known of earlier date. The type of these coins is of a distinctive character and was continued by his immediate successors.

The legends are in Persian and give the name and titles of the Mughal emperor Muhammad Akbar II his regnal year the Hijri date and two Nagari characters. The first of the characters represents the initial letter of the reigning Gaikwar a name together with the sign of abbreviation, आ for Ānand सा for Sayaji गा for Ganpat, and so on. The meaning of the second letter जा (ja) on Ānand's coins is obscure but the गा (ga) found on the coins of all the other rulers to Sayaji III is recognized as representing the initial letter Ga of Gaikwar. The scimitar occupies a prominent position on these and all other coins of Baroda.

During the reign of Sayaji II copper coins of several different types were struck in addition to the preceding, but are not represented in this collection. Various symbols appear on them but all have the सा for Sayaji. These symbols include a sunface a circle with rays a large flag a flag with two streamers a flower a scimitar a large leaf and one with an elephant. A further type in copper issued by Sayaji II with the legends of Muhammad Akbar has as its device on the reverse a kind of ball with vertical lines which Dr G P Taylor in the article¹ on Baroda suggests may represent a shield or perhaps an elephant's footprint. The same type was also issued by his successors Ganpat Rao and Khande Rao.

After the suppression of the Indian Mutiny the Mughal emperor's name was removed from the coins and replaced by the family title of the Gaikwars Sena Khas Khel Shams²her Bahadur. This change was made by Khande Rao. Persian was at first still retained but later the same ruler issued rupees of a European type with his name titles and motto in Marathi on one side and his name mint and date in Persian on the other.

All the coins of Baroda from this time onward bear the hereditary title, those of Malhar Rao and the early ones of Sayaji Rao being in Persian. The later coins of this ruler have a portrait bust of the Gaikwar on the rupee and its fractions while the copper coins have a horse's hoof and scimitar as reverse type. The legends on both series are entirely in Marathi with a Samvat date.

No gold coins have been struck at this mint except those used as Nazzr or presentation pieces.

British Indian currency was introduced into Baroda State in 1901³

¹ *Journal and Proceeding Asiatic Society of Bengal*, vol III no. 6 1910

² *Imperial Gazetteer* vol. VI p 64

COINS OF BARODA

VER	Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
4	AR	Baroda	— 38 A H	As on No 1 but without date W 177 S 8	As on No 3 but regnal year ra 19936
5			1259 39 A H	but 1801 W 157 S 8	but r1
6			—	HALF RUPEE As on No 1 but without date W 89 S 65	As on No 3 but without regnal year 21635
7				TWO ANNAS Portions of inscr as on No 1 W 225 S 58	Portions of inscr as on No 3
ER	Æ		— 35 A H	HALF PAISA Group of seven dots W 82 S 6	حوارو
	S			GANPAT RAO A H 1264 1273	A D 184 1856
9			1269 A H	HALF PAISA. Portions of inscr as on No 1 1211 لج	Ball in centre with groups of dots 12215

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 10	Baroda	—	As on No 1, but no date W 77 S. 6	As on No 9
KHANDÉ RÃO				
			A H 1273-1287	A D 1856-1870
			RUPEE	
R 11 12	,	1281 A H	سہ ख गा १२८१ Upright scimeter to left of inscr (11) (12) W 176 176 S 82 83	سکہ مار خاص حل سا شمبر [بہادر]
HALF RUPEE				
13	,	—	As on No 1 but undated W 87 S 62	As on No 1, but ख गा Upright scimeter over of حل
14	"		As on No 12 M 4 W 89 S 6	As on No 12 PL IX. 2
QUARTER RUPEE				
15	"	12— A H	Similar to No 12, but with 12— W. 44 S 45	As on No 12

COINS OF BARODA

	Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
ER	AR 16	Baroda	1278 A.H.	As on No. 12, but irva W. 45 . . S. -52.	Portions of inscr., as on No 12.
	17	"	—	As on No. 12, but without date W. 42 S. -53	As on No 12
ER	Æ 16	"	— 52 A.H.	PAISA. Portions of inscr. as on No 1 W. 130 S. 75	ख er PL IX. 4 12213
	19	"	—	HALF PAISA Portions of inscr as on No 1 W. 65 S. 6	As on No 1. 12214
	20	"	—	PAISA. ख गा W. 120. S. -75	As on No. 12.
	21 22 23 24	"	1275 A.H.	ख गा Scimeter irva ख ख ख (21) (22) (23) (24) W. 106, 99, 106, 101 S. 82, 85, -83, -85	As on No 12 PL IX. 5

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 25	Baroda	1281 A H	ख गा Horse's hoof ॥१॥ Scimeter سه	As on No 12
			W. 123 S 75	
			RUPEE	
R 26 27	"	1287 A H	In dotted circle Centre सरकार Scimeter point to right Around beginning on l. खड राव गायीकवाडसना खासखलसमथरवहाडुर • (26) (27) W 176 176 S 1 00, 1 00	In dotted circle سکه مار کامد دراو کاسکوار مرتب ۱۲۸۷ نروند PL IX
			MALHAR RÃO	
			A H. 1287-1292	A D 1870-1875
			DOUBLE RUPEE.	
28 29 30	"	1288 A H	سه मा गा ॥१॥ مرتب نروند M 4 Upright scimeter to left of मा (28) (29) (30) W 357, 354 356 S 1 4, 1 35 1 35	سکه مار خاص حل سنا شمشر بهادر PL IX.

COINS OF BARODA

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
RUPEE				
31 32 33 33a	Baroda	1288 A H	Portions of inscr, as on No 28 (31) (32) (33) (33a) W 177 177, 176 179 S 105, 85, 85, 115	Portions of inscr, as on No 28
34		1290 A H	As on No 28, but 177 W 177 S 78	Portions of inscr, as on No 28
HALF-RUPEE				
35 36		128- A H	Portions of inscr, as on No 28, but 177- (35) (36) W 89, 88 S 65, 65	Portions of inscr, as on No 28
37		—	As on No 28 but date- le s W 88 S 65	Portions of inscr, as on No 28
PAISA				
38		1288 A H	As on No 28 Large ball in centre with scimeter below, pointing left W 133 S 77	Portions of inscr, as on No 28

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
DOUBLE PAISA				
A 39 40	Baroda	1289 A H	As on No 28, but without and dated 1289	As on No 28.
(These are possibly trials of the whole die)				
			(39) (40) W. 283, 249 S. 155, 155	
PAISA				
41 42 43 44	,	128-- A H	As on No 28, but 128-- (41) (42) (43) (44) W. 120, 119, 118, 117 S. 70, 84, 75, 75	As on No 28.
PI IX				
45		129-- A H	" 129-- W. 120 S. 75	
SAYAJI RAO III				
			A H 1292- (regnant)	A D 1875-
RUPEE				
A 46	,		As on No 28 but सम सम and 129-- W. 177 S. 8	As on No 28
47	„	1300 A H	As last, but 129-- W. 177 S. 8	As last

COINS OF BARODA

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
HALF RUPEE				
At 48 49	Baroda	129- A. H	As on No 28, but 181- (48) (49) W. 88, 88 S 6, 6	As on No. 28. PL IX. 12 19940
50	"	1294 A. H	' 1812 W. 88 S 65	"
FOUR ANNAS				
61		1299 A. H	As on No 46, but 1811 W. 43 S. 5	As on No 28
52	'	—	As on No 46 but un dated W. 44 S. 63	"
TWO ANNAS				
53	"	129- A. H	As on No 46 W 21 S. 45	As on No 28
54	'	12-- A. H	but 18-- W 22 S 4	'

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 55	Raroda	—	As on No 46, but undated. W. 21 S. 4.	As on No 28.
RUPEE				
56	"	1949 RAM (=A D 1892)	Head of Sayaji to right with inscription around श्री सयाजी राव मगा यकवाड within dotted circle and rim.	Within wreath and dotted circle एक रुपया M 10, a scimeter lengthwise, pointing right. १९४९
(Circle of dots around edge)				
			W. 176 S. 12	Pl. IX.
57	"	1952 s	As on No 56 W. 171 S. 11	As on No 56, but dated १९५२
58	"	1953 s	" W 176 S. 11	As No 56 but dated १९५३
HALF RUPEE.				
59	"	1948 s (=A D 1891)	As No 56 W. 88 S. 95	As No 56, but अर्धा and dated १९४८

COINS OF BARODA

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
60 60a	Baroda	1951 s	As No. 56. W. 88. S. 85.	As No. 56, but dated १९५१
FOUR ANNAS.				
61	"	1949 s	As No. 56. W. 44 S. 76.	As No. 56, but चार आणे १९४९
62 63	"	1951 s	" (62) (63) W. 44, 44 S. 7, 7	As No 56, but dated १९५१
TWO ANNAS.				
64 65	"	1949 s	As on 56 (64) (65) W. 22, 22 S. -62, -62	As No. 56, but दोन आणे १९४९
65a	"	1951 s	" W. 22. S. -57.	As no 59, but dated १९५१
66	"	1952 s	" W. 22 S. -55	" १९५२

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A: 67	Baroda	1910 s	<p>Two PAISA</p> <p>In centre, enclosed by dotted circle, horse's hoof with सरकार above and scimitar pointing to right below In upper half of margin around श्री सयाजीराय म. गाय- कवाड In lower half सेनावास येन शमशेर यहादुर all within dotted rim</p> <p>W. 234 S 118</p>	<p>Within a border consisting of flowers and leaves</p> <p>सयत दोनपैसे १९४० circle of dots around, all within dotted rim</p> <p>Pl. IX. 10</p>
68			<p>PAISA</p> <p>As on No 67</p> <p>W 123 S 95</p>	<p>Same border as No 67, but</p> <p>सयत एक पिसा १९४०</p>
69		1941 s	<p>Two PAISA</p> <p>As on No 67</p> <p>W. 246 S 115</p>	<p>As on No 67 but</p> <p>१९४१</p>
70 71	"	"	<p>PAISA</p> <p>As on No 67</p> <p>(70) (71) W 126 123 S 97 97</p>	<p>As on No 68 but border consists of twelve leaves on wavy stem and date</p> <p>१९४१ Pl IX 13</p>

COINS OF BARODA

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 72	Baroda	1943 s	As on No 67. W. 130 S. 97.	As on No 70, but १९४३
Two PAISA				
78	"	1944 s	As on No 67. W. 242 S. 1 15	As on No 67, but १९४४ and border as on No. 70
PAI.				
74	"	"	Centre as on No 67, margin श्री. गायकवाड बडोदे W. 42 S. 75	As on No 70, but centre line एकपि and date १९४४ PL IX. 11.
75 76	"	1945 s	As last (75) (76) W. 40, 41 S. 75, 75	As last, but १९४५
Two PAISA				
77	"	1947 s	As on No 67 W. 265 S. 1 17	As on No 74, but १९४७
PAISA				
78 79	"	"	As last (78) (79) W. 124, 141 S. 97, 97.	As on No 70, but १९४७

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ 80	Baroda	1917 s.	In lined circle सा. गा. W. 119 S. 75	In lined circle सवत १९४७ एक पेसा	C
81 82 83	"	1918 s.	" (81) (82) (83) W. 97, 110, 111. S. 97, 97, -98	As on No 70, but १९४८	
84	"	1919 s.	As on No 80 Ms 7 (320) W. 125. S. 85	As on No 80, but १९४९	
Two PAISA.					
85	"	"	As on No 67 W. 213 S. 116	As on No 67, but १९४९	
PAISA.					
86 87	"	"	As on No 67. (86) (87) W. 106, 99 S. 97, 97	As No 68, but dated १९४९	
PAI					
88 88a	"	"	As on No 74 (88) (88a) W. 36 43 S. 75, -75.	As on No 74, but १९४९	

COINS OF BARODA

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 88 80	Baroda	1950 s	As on Na 67 (89) (90) W. 99, 95 S. 10, 97	PAISA As on No 70, but 9040
81	"	"	As on No 74 W. 36 S. 75	PAI As on No 74, but 9040

BHAUNAGAR

Capital, Bhaunagar (21° 45' N, 72° 12' E)

The rulers of this Kathiawar State are of the Gohel clan of Rajputs and bear the title of Thakur. They trace a long lineage from Śahvāhana (A D 77) down to Bhāusinghji, who founded the present dynasty.

Ruler	A D	Number of coins in collection
Vakhatsinghji	1772-1816	Æ 2 Total 2

The coins of this State are very uncommon and, so far as known of copper only. The Shah Jahan mentioned on them is probably the usurper to the Mughal throne of Dehli Shah Jahan III, whose adherents proclaimed him as emperor after the murder of 'Ālamgir II in 1709. The word Bahadura in Nagari seems out of place on the coin, and with the G 1 below awaits an explanation. The mint was closed in 1840 by order of the British Government.¹

The following statement under the heading of 'Bhownugger' is found in Hamilton's *East India Gazetteer*, 1828: 'One curious and not very creditable manufacture has long been established here, which is a mint for the fabrication of base money, where every sort of rupee current on the west side of India is so well counterfeited that even native bankers have been deceived. In 1812 the Raja was not only suspected of conniving at the practice, but also for sharing in the profits.'

¹ *Imperial Gazetteer*, vol. viii, p. 24

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
VAKHATSINGHI				
PAISA.				
A 1	Bhaunagar	—	In lined circle, <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>پاوس</p> <p>شاہ جهان</p> <p>سکہ مبارک</p> </div>	In lined circle, <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>بھانکر</p> <p>و بادشاہ</p> <p>سرب</p> <p>sword.</p> </div>
			W. 122. S. 75.	Pl. X. 1.
2	"	"	Similar. <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>W. 110. S. 75.</p> </div>	[بھانکر] <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>بادشاہ</p> <p>91</p> <p>سرب</p> </div>
				Pl. X. 2.

CAMBAY

Capital, Cambay (22° 18' 30" N., 72° 40' E.).

This State is in the province of Gujarāt, and its chief city Cambay or Khānbāyat is at the head of the Gulf of Cambay. Its rulers are Muhammadans of the Shīa' sect and bear the title of Nawāb.

Ruler.	A.D.	Number of coins in collection.
Ja'afar 'Alī Khānjī	1841-1881	AR 2 . Total 2

Coins were struck at this mint by the Mughal Emperors from Shāh Jahān to 'Ālam II inclusive. On these it is always written *Khānbāyat*.

The founder of the present dynasty was Mirza Ja'afar Khān, a former Governor of Gujarāt, but no coins are known earlier than the silver piece of Ja'afar 'Alī described below.

In the cabinet of Mr. A. Master, I.G.S., are some paīsa struck at Cambay, of which he has kindly sent me a description. Several have the words 'Sri sal' or 'sava' in the Gujarātī character, struck incuse with blank reverse, others have the same obverse and شاه on reverse,

COINS OF CAMBAY

while another with the same reverse has on its obverse the legend, 'Sri Khānbhat bandar san 1948 nī sal' (blessed port of Cambay, year of sambat, 1948 = A. D. 1891) in Gujarātī. All of these are thick, dumpy pieces of irregular form, but a further variety is of the modern circular thin type reading on obverse راسٹ کھنات, and 'Paisa san 1963' in Gujarātī on the reverse.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1	Khānbhāt	1317 21 A. H.	JA'AFAR 'ALĪ A. H. 1298- روا جعفر علی جاں ۱۳۱۷ سکہ مار W. 177½ S. .75	A. D. 1880- RUPEE. ماروس صنعت سنہ ۲۱ جلوس حکومت مرتب PL X. 3 20126
2	"	—	Two ANNAS As on No 1, but frag- mentary. W. 22. S. .44.	As on No. 1, but frag- mentary. 20129

CHHOTA UDAIPŪR

Principal town, Chhota Udaipūr (22° 20' N., 74° 1' E.).

This State was founded in 1484 by some Chauhān Rājputs, who on their expulsion from their ancient territories at Ājmir in 1244, took possession of Chāmpāner, from which they were driven out later by Mahmūd Bīgar, finally settling in their present position.

Prithirāji, the founder, was succeeded by several chiefs whose names are unknown, followed in the eighteenth century by Hājirāwal. Durjan, Amar, Abhāya, and Itāya, all of indefinite reign.

Rulers	A D	Number of coins in collection
Jitsinghji	1851	
Motisinghji	1881	A 1
Katasinghji Motisinghji	1906	

These rulers bear the title of Maharawal

The only coin in this collection is a two paisa copper piece with legends in the Gujarati character. The 'one' paisa is known as aro also some of earlier type and larger in size. There are several in the British Museum cabinet and in Lord Grantley's collection was one weighing 224 grains. All are recognized as belonging to this State but the Gujarati legends they bear form such a confusing jumble that it is difficult either to read or describe them.

Metal No.	M nt	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1	Chhota Udaipur	1918 s	<p style="text-align: center;">MOTISINGHJI</p> <p style="text-align: center;">s 1938-1957 A D 1881-1895</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Two PAISA</p>	
			<p>In centre of lined circle</p> <p style="text-align: center;">૨</p> <p style="text-align: center;">બેપૈસા</p> <p>sicometer pointing left</p> <p>Around margin within outer circle</p> <p>Upper part</p> <p style="text-align: center;">મહારાજા શ્રી</p> <p>Lower part</p> <p style="text-align: center;">૭ મીલીસમજ</p> <p>W 216</p> <p>S 82</p>	<p>In centre of lined circle</p> <p style="text-align: center;">૧૦૪૮</p> <p>Around margin within outer circle</p> <p>Upper part</p> <p style="text-align: center;">સવરથાન</p> <p>Lower part</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ડાડાબિહેપોર</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl X 4</p> <p style="text-align: right;">19943</p>

JANJIRA

Capital Janjira (18° 18' N, 73° E)

The rulers of this State bear the title of Nawab. They possessed themselves of the island of Janjira and the fort of Danda Rajpur about A D 1489 subsequently coming under the rule of the Kings of

COINS OF JANJIRA

Bijapur. Janjira was the only State in the West unconquered by the Marāthas.

Ruler	A. D.	Number of coins in collection.
Ibrāhīm Khān III	1848-79	At 1

The coins principally used in Janjira were the 'ankosi' mentioned by Prinsep,¹ countermarked with ☞ (j) for Janjira and termed 'Habshī'.

Rupees of later issue have this initial engraved as part of the die

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 1			<p>SĪDĪ IBRĀHĪM KHĀN (III)</p> <p>A. D. 1848-1875.</p> <p>HABSHĪ RUPEE.</p>	
		— 12 A. D.	<p>شاد</p> <hr/> <p>نادر شاه عار</p> <hr/> <p>سکه مار</p>	<p>ماروس</p> <p>مسیت</p> <p>۱۲</p> <p>سکه ماروس</p> <p>Small countermark ☞</p>
			W. 170. B. .82	PL X. 5. 20333.

JUNĀGARH

Capital, Junāgarh (21° 31' N., 70° 35' 30" E.)

Junāgarh or Junāgarh is a first-class State in Kāthiāwār, and is now ruled by the descendants of Sher Khān Bābī, a soldier of fortune, by whom it was seized about 1735. The title of the ruler is Nawāb.

Ruler	A. D.	Number of coins in collection		
Bahādur Khān I	1811	At	Æ	Total
Hamīd Khān II	1840	7	7	14
Mahābat Khān II	1851	1	1	2
Bahādur Khān II	1882	11	11	22
Rasāl Mahābat Khān III	1892	—	—	—
		4	4	8
		23	23	46

¹ See under Bahāra.

Like many cities of the Native States, Junāgarh was a mint under the Mughāl Emperors, coins being struck here from the reign of Shāh Jahān to Muḥammad Shāh. The coins of the present dynasty began, it is believed, in 1829, and we are told by Dr. O. Codrington in his article on 'The Coinages of Kutch and Kāthiāwār'¹ that the then Diwān designed the first coin, which had on the obverse श्री हाटकेश्वराय नमः, and on the reverse श्री रघुनाथाजी नमः, but as these legends were salutations to Hindu gods the Muhammadan Nawāb forbade its circulation. This coin is not represented in this collection. The Diwān then issued the coin called the 'Diwān Sāi Kori', which, with little alteration, was continued until 1875. Dr. Codrington points out that the बा (Bā) stands for the initial letters of the Bābī family and गढ़ (gaḍ) represents Junāgaḍ, the name of the place. The same type was issued in copper, but the copper coins in the Museum are of a later date and different type, and are bilingual. The allusion on them to सोराठ सरकार (Sōraṭha sarkār) is doubtless a reminder that Junāgarh, with the other chiefships, Porbandar and Jetpūr, is in the Sōraṭh division of Kāthiāwār.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			BAHĀDUR KHĀN I	
			A. H. 1226-1256.	A. D. 1811-1840.
			Korā.	
Al 1 2	Junāgaḍh	1235 A. H. 1876 s	Within lined circle and outer ring of dots پادشاه عاز محمد الکری श्रीदीवान (1) (2) W. 71, 72. S. 58, 6.	Within lined circle, dotted ring and outer circle ۱۲۳۵ سنة बा जुलै १८ स Pl. X. 6 20666.
3	"	1236 A. H. 1876 s	" W. 70. . S. 62	but ۱۲۳۶ and ۱۲۳۷ 20665.

¹ Num Chron., 1895, pp 59 ff

COINS OF JANJIRA

Byapur Janjira was the only State in the West unconquered by the Marathas

Ruler A D Number of coins in collection.
 Ibrahim Khan III 1848-79 A 1

The coins principally used in Janjira were the 'ankosi' mentioned by Prinsep,¹ countermarked with ❧ (j) for Janjira and termed 'Habshi'

Rupees of later issue have this initial engraved as part of the die

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Al 1		— 12 A. H.	SIDI IBRAHIM KHAN (III) A D 1848-1875 HABSHI RUPEE. شاه بادشاه غار سکه مهار W. 170 B 82	مانوس مسیت ۱۲ سکه حارس Small countermark ❧ PL. X 5. 203 J.

JUNAGARH

Capital Junagarh (21° 31' N 70° 36' 30' E.)

Junagarh or Junagarh is a first class State in Kathiawar and is now ruled by the descendants of Sher Khan Rati a soldier of fortune by whom it was seized about 1735 The title of the ruler is Nawab

Ruler	A D	Number of coins in collection		
Ibrahim Khan I	1811	1	1	Total
Ibrahim Khan II	1840	1	1	14
Ibrahim Khan III	1851	11	11	22
Ibrahim Khan IV	1892	—	—	—
Ibrahim Khan V	1892	4	4	8
		23	23	46

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	SI
At 13	Junagadh	1279 A H 1919 s	As on No 1 W. 70 S 63	As on No 1, but 1271 and 9090 M 16.	
13	,	1280 A H 1920 s	" W. 71 S 6	" 1281 and 9020	
Half Kori					
14	,	1276 A H 1911 s	As on No 1 W 36 S 5	As on No 1, but 1271 and 9090 - 20670	
15 16		1280 A H 1920 s	" (15) (16) W 35, 29 S 52, 5	" 1281 and 9020 (15) 20671 (16) 20672	
Kori					
17	,	1292 A H 1932 s	In lined circles and ring of dots ہادر رواب میانہاں سکہ ش्रीदीवान W 70 S 6	As on No 1, but 1271 and 9022	
18	,	1297 A H 1936 s	As on No 17 W 71 S. 58	1271 and 9022	

COINS OF JUNĀGARH

ER	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
	R 4 5	Junāgarh	1236 A. H. 1877 S.	As on No. 1. (4) (5) W. 72, 72. S. -62, -58.	As on No. 1, but 1771 and 9700
	6	"	1249 A. H. 1890 S.	" W. 72. S. -58.	" 1771 and 9700 M. 16.
	7 8	"	1236 A. H. 1877 S.	As No. 1. (7) (8) W. 35, 34. S. -52, -5.	As on No. 1, but 1771 and 9700 3441.
	9	"	1251 A. H. 1892 S.	" W. 35. S. -5.	" 1701 and 9702 20669.
	10	"	1267 A. H.	As No. 1. W. 36. S. -45.	As on No. 1, but 171 <
	11	"	1273 A. H. 1913 S.	As on No. 1. W. 71. S. -53.	As on No. 1, but 1707 and 9093

HALF-KORI.

HAMID KHĀN II

A. H. 1256-1268.

A. D. 1840-1851.

HALF-KORI.

MAHĀBAT KHĀN II

A. H. 1268-1300.

A. D. 1851-1882.

KORI.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
At 12	Junāgaḍh	1279 A. H. 1919 S.	As on No. 1. W. 70. S. -63.	As on No. 1, but 1279 and 9090 M. 16.	SI
13	"	1280 A. H. 1920 S.	" W. 71. S. -6.	" 1280 and 9020	
HALF-KORI,					
14	"	1276 A. H. 191- S	As on No. 1. W. 36. S. -5.	As on No. 1, but 1276 and 909- 20670.	
15 16	"	1280 A. H. 1920 S	" (15) (16) W. 35, 29. S. -52, -5	" 1280 and 9020 (15) 20671. (16) 20672.	
KORI.					
17	"	1292 A. H. 1932 S	In lined circles and ring of dots نہادر نواب محانتخان مکہ श्रीदीवान W. 70. S. -6.	As on No. 1, but 1292 and 9032	
18	"	1297 A. H. 1936 S.	As on No 17. W. 71. S. -58.	" 1297 and 9036	

COINS OF JUNĀGARH

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
ER	AR 19	Junāgarh	1298 A. H. 1937 E.	As on No. 17. W. 71. S. 58.	As on No. 1, but 1711 and 9030
	20 21	"	1299 A. H. 1938 E.	" (20) (21) W. 72, 72. S. 6, 6.	1711 and 9030 PL X. 8. 20667; 20668.
				<p style="text-align: center;">RASAL MAHĀBAT KHĀN III</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A. H. 1310-A. D. 1892-</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DOKDO.</p>	
ER	Æ 22 23 24 25	"	1965 E. [=A. H. 1908]	<p>In centre of lined circle</p> <p style="text-align: center;">9</p> <p style="text-align: center;">दोकडो</p> <p>In margin, upper half: थीसोरठ सरकार</p> <p>lower part: ॐ सं १९६५ ॐ</p> <p>(22) (23) (24) (25) W. 63, 64, 65, 65. S. 76, 78, 78, 78.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">ریاست جوندگرو ہک پیا</p> <p style="text-align: right;">PL X. 7. 20673; 20674; 20675; 20676.</p>

KOLHĀPUR

Capital, Kolhāpur (16° 42' N., 17° 16' E.).

The present Rājā of this State traces his descent from the great Sivaji, founder of the Kingdom of Sātara and of Marāthā power in India. Kolhāpur formerly formed part of the kingdom, but broke away from the parent State in 1731 and was recognized as independent.

On the death of Sivaji's grandson in 1760 the direct line became extinct. One of the Bhonsla family was adopted as heir and bore the name of Sivaji.

The period in which the Panhāla rupee or 'Hukari' was first struck cannot be stated with certainty, but the legends upon it show that it was issued not earlier than the reign of the Emperor Shāh 'Ālam, 1759-1806.

Minor varieties may be distinguished.

Prinsep in his 'Useful Tables' gives two mints, Panhāla and Marech (Mirāj, Sātāra States). In his manuscript book of impressions of casts from the coins¹ he illustrates a third one, Marauli.

The Hon. Justice Ranade, in a paper read to the Bombay Asiatic Society, says: 'This mint (Panhāla) was subsequently removed to Kolhāpur, when the Rājās made it their capital, and this Kolhāpur mint continued in working order till about 1850. The Panhāla and the other rupees continued in circulation till 1860, when all the local currencies were withdrawn and sent to the Bank of Bombay to be coined into Queen's rupees.² According to the *Imperial Gazetteer*, xv, p. 386, the Kolhāpur mint was abolished in 1839.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
PANHĀLA RUPEE.				
At 1 2 3 4	—	—	<p>شاہ</p> <hr/> <p>نادرشاہ عار</p> <hr/> <p>ک</p> <hr/> <p>سکہ مبار</p>	<p>مانوس</p> <p>میمنت</p> <p>سنہ (جلوس)</p> <p>صرب</p>
			<p>(1) (2) (3) (4)</p> <p>W. 175, 174, 174, 175</p> <p>S. .82, .82, 85, .7</p>	<p>(2) P1 X 9.</p>
5	—	—	<p>"</p> <p>W. 175</p> <p>S. .7.</p>	<p>(مانوس)</p> <p>میمنت</p> <p>جلوس</p> <p>(1) کو</p>
6 7	—	—	<p>"</p> <p>(6) (7)</p> <p>W. 174, 174.</p> <p>S. .7, .72.</p>	<p>"</p> <p>20381.</p> <p>20584; 20583.</p>

¹ Formerly in the possession of Dr. O. Codrington.

² *J.B.B.A.S.*, vol. xx, 1896-1900.

COINS OF KUTCH

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			<p align="center">DESALJI I A D 1718-1741</p> <p align="center">DHINGLA</p>	
Æ 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	—	—	<p>As on No 1, but</p> <p align="center">(रा)उ देगलजी</p> <p>(2) (3) (4) (5) W 198, 198, 194, 193 S 75, 78, 7, 75</p> <p>(6) (7) (8) (9) W 189 183, 129, 126 S 7, 74, 63 62</p>	<p>As on No 1</p> <p align="right">PL X 12.</p>
			<p align="center">RĀYADHANJĪ II A D 1778-1813</p> <p align="center">DOKDA</p>	
10 11	—	—	<p>As on No 1, but more debased</p> <p>(10) (11) W 126 109 S 6 63</p>	<p>As on No 1, but more debased</p> <p align="right">Pl X. 11</p>
12	—	—	<p align="center">TRAMBITA</p> <p>As on No 1</p> <p>W 63 S 5</p> <p>As on No 1</p>	
			<p align="center">BHARMALJĪ II A D 1814-1819</p> <p align="center">KORI</p>	
Æ 13 14 15	—	1145 A H	<p align="center">لا الله محمد 1145</p> <p align="center">राउ श्री भारमलजी</p> <p>(13) (14) (15) W 69, 69, 67 S 57, 55, 55</p>	<p>Inscription unread</p> <p align="right">Pl X 13.</p>

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
DESALJĪ II				
A H. 1234-1277.			A.D. 1819-1860.	
			Korī.	
R 16 17	Bhūj	1234 A H.	<p>باد شاه غازي محمد اکر سکه آدیغولجی</p> <p>(16) (17) W. 67, 72. S. 54, 55.</p>	<p>Dotted circle. سنة ۱۲۳۴ حک مرتب</p> <p>Pl. X. 14.</p>
HALF-Korī				
18 19	"	1234 A H	<p>As on No 16</p> <p>(18) (19) W. 34, 35 S. 46, 45.</p>	<p>As on No. 16</p>
Korī				
20	"	1876 s	<p>بادشاه غازي محمد اکر سکه حک مرتب</p> <p>W. 70. S. 58</p>	<p>راول آدی دیغولجی ۹۷۹۵</p> <p>Pl. X. 16.</p>
21	"	1909 s	<p>As on No 20.</p> <p>W. 70 S. 58</p>	<p>As on No 20, but ۹۷۹۷ (۱۷۹۷)</p>
22 23	"	1910 s	<p>"</p> <p>(22) (23) W. 70, 70. S. 6, 55.</p>	<p>" ۹۷۹۰</p>

COINS OF KUTCH

ER

ER

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
24	Bhuj	1913 s	As on No. 20. W. 72. S. 57	As on No 20, but 9093
25	"	1914 s.	" W. 70. S. 57.	" 9098
26	"	"	As on No 20. W. 34 S 43	HALF-KORI. As last
27	"	1234 A. H	As on No 16 W. 188 S 88	DOKDA. As on No 16
28	"	1242 A. H	شاہ محمد اکرم داد عاری سنة ۱۲۴۲ W. 192 S. 77	سراج مر राठ श्रीदेश लजी PI X 15.
29	"	1261 A. H	As on No 28, but 1271 W. 188 S 78	As on No 28
30	"	12-- A. H.	" 12-- W. 127 S. 74.	"

COINS OF KUTCH

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
VER R 38 39 40	Bhuj-nagar	1862 A D 1919 S	As on No. 36, but 1875 (38) (39) (40) W 71, 71, 70 S 63, 6, 58	KORI As on No 36, but १८१८
41 42	,	1863 A D 1920 S	" 1875 (41) (42) W. 72, 72 S 57, 62	" १८२०
43 44 45	,	1862 A D 1919 S	As on No 38 (43) (44) (45) W. 36, 36, 36 S 5, 5, 46	HALF KORI As on No 36, but १८१८
46 47	,	1870 A D 1927 S	As on No 36, but within lined circle and border of sixteen ornate leaves with intertwining vine, dotted rim and milled edge (46) (47) W. 214, 214 S 125, 125	FIVE KORI Within lined circle - Trident, crescent, and dagger । खोरी पांच । १८२० In margin with dotted rim commencing at point of trident - माहाराजाधिराज मिरजा महाराज श्री प्रागमनजी बहादुर

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 47 a	Bhuj nagar	1875 A D 1932 s	Two and a half Kori As on No. 46, but کوری دو ۱۸۷۵ below W. 106 S 96	As on No 46, but centre has Trident, crescent, and dagger, and कोरी चटी जरव कच्छमुज १९३२
Æ 48	Kachh- Bhuj nagar	1868 A D 1925 s	Three Dorra. In centre of lined circle دوکڈا ۱۸۶۸ Margin, in four sections مرکب کچھ سوچ کر edged with points W. 308 S 13	In centre of lined circle चन दोकडा dagger Margin, in four sections जरव . कच्छमुज . सबत . १९२५ PL XI 4.
49	Bhuj	1865 A D	Dorra दुकडा ६ १८६० مرکب dagger दुकर W. 99 S 71	Trident दोकडो जरवमु जा°
50	,	1867 A D	As on No 49 but १८६७ W. 101 S 77	Trident. दोकडो जरव मु ज. PL XI. 3 o 2

COINS OF KUTCH

PER	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ	51	Bhuj	1868 A. D.	As on No. 49, but 1878 W. 100. S. -88.	As on No. 50.
	52	"	1865 A. D.	TRANSDITA. قرانہ بک 1878 عرب عمر W. 52. S. -56.	Trident. चावीयो वरव मु ज
	63	"	"	As on No. 52. W. 48. S. -6.	Trident. चावी यो वरव मुज
	54	"	1867 A. D.	As on No. 52, but 1874 • (54) (55) W. 53, 49. S. -58, -6.	As on No. 52.
	56	"	1868 A. D.	" 1878 (56) (57) (58) W. 50, 47, 47. S. -58, -58, -57.	"

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
THREE DOKDO				
58 59 60	—	1869 A D 1926 S	Within lined circle ۱۸۶۹ — dagger Around in four sections کون وکتورنا ملک معظم flat rim with points in place of dots (59) (60) W 309, 306 S 13, 13	Within lined circle Trident ۹۰۲۶ In margin श्री प्रागमलजी महाराज edged with points as Ob
ONE AND A HALF DOKDA				
61 62	—		As on No 59 Plain edge W 154 S 9	As on No 59 PL XI 2
63	—	1872 A D 1929 S	As on No 59, but ۱۸۷۲ W 152 S 97	As on No 59 but ۹۰۲۶
64	—	1873 A D 1929 S	As on No 59, but ۱۸۷۳ W 152 S 9	As on No 63
ONE DOKDA.				
65 66 67	—	1869 A D 1926 S	As on No 59 (65) (66) (67) W 102 100 102 S 77 76 77	As on No 59

COINS OF KUTCH

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
PER	Æ 68 69 70	—	1869 A.D. 1926 *	As on No. 59 (68) (69) (70) W. 51, 51, 51 S 57, 57, 57.	TRAMPETIA As on No. 59 PL XL 5
VER	Al 71	Bhuj	1882 A.D. 1939 s	Ornate border and dotted margin وڪڙور قمر محمد علي پ 1882 ۱۸۸۲ W 213 S 13	Five Kori. In lined circle Trident, crescent, dagger कोरी पाच १८३९ Around in margin माहाराजाधिराजमिरजा महाराज श्री खेगारजी बहादुर कच्छमुख
	72		1883 A.D. 1939 s	As on No 71, but 1883 W. 213 S 13.	As on No 71
	73		1897 A.D. 1953 s	Two AND A HALF KORI As on No 71, but 1897 W 107 S 1	In lined circle Trident, crescent, dagger कोरी चढी कच्छमुख १८५३ Around in margin श्री खेगारजी सवाईबहादुर महाराजाधिराजमिरजा महाराज PL XI 6

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 74	Bhuj	1899 A D 1956 S	As on Nu. 73, but 1899 Border as on Nu 46 W. 107. S 102	As on No 73, but 9046
KORI.				
75	"	1883 A D 1939 S	As on No 71, but 1883 W 71 S 55	Trident, crescent, dagger महाराज श्री खिगारजी 9030
THREE DOKDA				
Æ 76	"	1888 A D 1944 S	In centre 1888 — dagger In margin وگوربا معرمد عرب نهج W 307 S 13	In centre Trident 9088 In margin महाराज श्री खिगारजी कच्छ PI XI. 7
ONE AND A HALF DOKDA				
77		1877 A D 1933 S	As on No 59, but 1877 W. 153 S 95	In lined circle Trident 9033 Around in four sections महाराज श्री खिगारजी
DOKDA.				
78	,	1883 A D 1940 S	As on No 76, but 1883 W. 101. S 85	As on No 76, but 9080 and without mm 307.

COINS OF KUTCH

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse		Reverse
			Obverse		Reverse
PPER Æ 70	Bhūj	1881 A. D. 1938 S.	As on No. 76, but 1881		TRAMBĪYA. In centre: Trident. १८३८ Around margin: मिरबा महाराज श्री खिंगारजी
80 81	"	1882 A. D. 1938 S.	As on No. 79, but 1882		As on No. 79.
			(80) (81) W. 48, 50. S. -61, -65.		
82	"	1883 A. D. 1939 S.	M. 23. W. 51. S. -6.		As on No. 79, but १८३८ M. 22. Pl. XI. 9.

LUNĀVĀDA

Capital, Lunāwāra (23° 8' 30" N., 73° 39' 30" E.).

Lunāvāda or Lūnāwāra was founded by Rāna Bhīm Singhji in 1434. Its ruler is styled Mahārāna, and is of the Solankī Rājput family.

Ruler. A. D.
Wakhtasinghji II 1867

Number of coins in collection.
Æ 10

The coins in the collection are recognized as having been struck at Lunāvāda, but their reading is obscure.

The mint-name in Gujarātī character is however clear, as also is the Samvat date.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			<p>MAHARĀNA WAKHATSINGHJĪ</p> <p>A D 1867.</p> <p>PAISA</p>	
Æ 1 2 3 4	Lunavada	—	Lotus flower, traces of inscription	Traces of inscription
			<p>(1) (2) (3)</p> <p>W. 125, 122, 71,</p> <p>S 8 × 75, 7 × 7, 7 × 5,</p> <p>(4)</p> <p>W. 53</p> <p>S. 8 × 5</p>	
5 6 7 8 9 10	—	1949 s	<p>et (see also)</p> <p>Lion to right, a sword</p> <p>qqqq</p> <p>M 27, 28</p> <p>(5) (6)</p> <p>W 118, 122</p> <p>S 7 × 62, 7 × 7,</p> <p>(7) (8)</p> <p>W 124 115</p> <p>S 75 × 75, 75 × 65</p> <p>(9 10)</p> <p>W. 118</p> <p>S 7 × 7</p>	<p>PI XI 8.</p> <p>Illegible</p>

NAWANAGAR

PI XI. 10.

Capital, Nawānagar (22° 26' 30" N, 70° 16' 30" E)

This State is in the north-west of the Kāthiawar peninsula, and was founded by one Jām Raval in 1540 Its rulers are called Jams and are Jadeja Rajputs

Rulers

	A D	Number of coins in collection			
Ranmalji II	1820	—	5	—	Total
Vibhaji II	1852	2	15	23	5
		—	—	—	40
		2	20	23	—
		—	—	—	45

The coins of this State, until some twenty years ago, were all of one type, and that a borrowed one. The design was taken from a Gujarati coin of Muzaffar Shāh III, reading مطهر شاه السلطان (cf *I. M. Cat.*, vol. ii, Pl. X. 109). Below this was added in Nāgarī श्री वामजी on the reverse. This type was copied and re-copied until little remained of the original design except the vertical strokes. Coins of this type were struck at various times in gold, silver, and copper. About the middle of Vihhaji's reign a change was made. The obverse has the ruler's name, &c, &c., श्री वाम विमाजी and the reverse the denomination कीरो १, and mint नवानगर above and Samvat १९३६ below. Another issue later appeared with a partial reversion to the earlier type, مطهر شاه given, accompanied with वामजी, the reverse showing still more of the early legends, only सं १९४६ appearing in Nāgarī below the Persian inscription to mark the change from the conventional type. A fine series of copper coins were issued during the same ruler's reign.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	AR 1	—	<p>RANMALJI II A D 1820-1852.</p> <p>KORI.</p> <p>السلطان شا ۱۷۸ مطهر श्री वामजी</p>	<p>Portions of الرحمن تاج الموند شمس الدنيا و الدين</p>
	2 3 4	—	<p>As on No 1</p> <p>(2) (3) (4) W. 73, 72 71</p>	<p>As on No 1.</p>

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
HALF-KORI				
AR 5	—	—	As on No 1 W 36 S 5	As on No 1 20151. SILVER
VIBHĀJI				
A D 1852-1895				
GOLD KORI				
AV 6 7	—	—	As on No 1, but lettering more debased (6) (7) W 99 99 S 55 55	As on No 1, but lettering more debased GOLD PL XI 18
KORI				
AR 8 9	—	—	As on No 1 but debased (8) (9) W 73 74 S 57 64	As on No 1, but debased 20150 SILVER
10 11 12 13	—	—	(10) (11) (12) (13) W 74 72 75 74 S 65 65, 6 65	As on No 1 PI XI 12 3444
14 15 16 17	—	—	(14) (15) (16) (17) W 74 72 71 35 S 61 6 66 52	
HALF KORI				
18 19 20	—	—	As on No 1 (18) (19) (20) W 36 35 37 S 5 52 52	As on No 1 (18, 20) I M 14811

COINS OF NAWANAGAR

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A 21 22 23 24	—	—	DHINGOLA.	
			As on No. 1.	As on No. 1.
			(21) (22) (23) (24) W. 192, 187, 147, 139. S. .75, .75, .8, .7.	(21) 20155
25 26 27 28 29 30	—	—	DOKNA.	
			As on No. 1.	As on No. 1.
			(25) (26) (27) (28) W. 117, 102, 108, 115, S. .65, .67, .7, .7,	
			(29) (30) W. 115, 128. S. .71 x 65, 7 x .6	(25) I.M. 14810
A 31	Nawā-nagar	1936 s	KORI.	
			In two lined circles with circle of dots between:	In centre of lined circle
			श्री जाम विभाजी dagger each side Raised rim M 29. W. 73 S. .73	कोरी १ semicircular inscription above नवानगर lower half १९३६ all in outer lined circle PL XII 2 20148
32	—	1949 s	FIVE KORI	
			Within lined circle مطر जामथी १ वीभाजी कोरी ५ Outer margin of dots and sprigs W. 218 S .9	Debased reading as on No. 1, with सं १९४९ below شیں, all in lined circle and outer margin of oblique strokes. Roughly milled edge PL XII 3. 20147.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 33 34 35 36	Nawā-nagar	1928 s.	<p>THREE DOKDA.</p> <p>In centre of lined circle: Kalar or dagger. In margin with rayed edge: महाराजा * धिराज * जामथी * वीमाजी * संवत् * १९२८ *</p> <p>(33) (34) (35) (36) W. 278, 278, 285, 299. S. 1-22, 1-26, 1-28, 1-25.</p>	<p>COPPER</p> <p>In centre of lined circle: चन दोकडा In margin with rayed edge: संस्थान * नवानगर *</p> <p>Pl. XII. 1. (34) 20152.</p>
37	"	1942 s (1885 A.D.)	<p>As on No. 1, with date १९४२ beneath.</p> <p>W. 194. S. .85.</p>	<p>In dotted circle: चन दोकडा Dagger.</p> <p>Pl. XII. 4. 20154.</p>
38	—	1943 s.	<p>TWO DOKDA.</p> <p>In centre of lined circle: dagger. In margin around: जामथी ७ विमाजी ::</p> <p>W. 293. S. 1-15.</p>	<p>In centre of lined circle: २ In margin with border of dots: :: न दोकडा :: १९४३</p> <p>Pl. XII. 7. 20153.</p>
39 40 41	—	—	<p>DOKDA.</p> <p>As on No. 1.</p> <p>(39) (40) (41) W. 97, 97½, 97. S. .75, .75, .7.</p>	<p>As on No. 1.</p> <p>Pl. XII. 5. (40) 20156.</p>

COINS OF NAWĀNAGAR

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R. Æ			TRAMBITA	
42	—	—	As on No 1	As on No 1
43			(42) (43) (44) (45)	
44			W 49 49, 48 48	
45			S 62 6 6 58	(42) 2015

RĀDHANPUR

Capital Radhanpur (23° 49' 30" N, 71° 38' 40" E)

This State is in the Palanpur division and like Junagarh is ruled by a descendant of the celebrated Babi family. The head of the family was Bahadur Khan a Persian by race one of whose descendants Ja'afar Khan received a grant of Radhanpur and other districts from the Emperor Aurangzeb in 1723. This prince's grandson Jawan Marda Khan was appointed Governor of Gujarat with the title of Nawab by Muhammad Shah, the reigning Emperor.

Rulers	Number of coins in collection			
	A D	AR	Æ	Total
Zorawar	1825	12	—	12
Bismilla	1874	1	—	1
				13

No coins are known of this mint previous to the reign of Zorawar when they were struck in the three metals.

The obverse gives the name or title of Victoria the reverse those of the reigning raja. Copper paisa are known of both Zorawar and Bismilla. They are thick and misshapen with uniface impressions of *गो* and *जी*. There is also a quarter anna of similar type to No 261, but dated 1780.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			ZORĀWAR	
			A H 1241-1291	A D 1825-1874
			RUPEE	SILVER
R 1 2	Radhan pur	1289 A H 1872 A D	In dotted circle ملک معظمہ کون وکدورا سر رادھسور ب ۱۸۷۲ س (1) (2) W 178, 179 S 112, 114	In dotted circle نکرویت م حان بہادر ٹا روڑاور نواب ۱۸۷۱ Milled edge and raised rims. PL. XII 8
3	,	1287 A H 1869 A D	As on No 1, but ۱۸۶۹ W 90 S 92	As on No 1, but ہشت اند م ۱۸۷۷
4 5		1288 A H 1871 A D	" ۱۸۷۱ (4) (5) W 91½ 90 S 92, 92	" ۱۸۷۱ Milled edge and raised rims
6		—	, W 87 S 91	Similar, but date omitted 19991
7 8	,	1287 A H 1871 A D	As on No 1 (7) (8) W. 46, 49 S 7, 7	As on No 1, but چہار آند م ۱۸۷۷
			FOUR ANNAS	

COINS OF RĀDHANPUR

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
8	Rādhān- pur	—	As on No 1. W. 44 S 74	As on No 1 1999 ⁹
10 11	"	1288 A. H 1871 A D	Two ANNAS As on No 1, but 1871 (10) (11) W. 22, 22 S 6, 58	As on No 1, but دو آنہ ٹا 1871
12	"	—	but no date W 21 S 6	but no date 1999 ³
13	"	1311 A H 1894 A D	BISMILLA A H 1291-1313 RUPEE In lined and dotted cir- cles حد ملکہ معظمہ رادھن پور قسمر مرتب 1894 W. 175 S 116	A D 1874-1893 In lined and dotted cir- cles بہادر مرگ ٹا محمد نسیم الہ خان (1) نواب 1891 PL XII 9 19990

PORBANDAR

Capital, Porbandar (21° 37' 10" N, 69° 48' 30" E.)

Like Nawānagar, this State is also in Kāthiawar. Its Rāna or ruler is a Jethwa Rājput and belongs to one of the oldest races in Western India who established themselves in this province not later than

about A.D. 900-1000. The seat of the Rāna was transferred to Porbandar from Chāya, the old capital, in 1785.

Ruler.	A.D.	Number of coins in collection.
Vikramādi	1831	At 8 Æ 8 Total 16.

The coins are of the same type as the early ones of Nawānagar except that श्री राम replaces श्री जाम.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 1	—	—	KORI. Type of Nawānagar, No. 1, but with श्री राम in place of श्री जाम W. 72. S. -55.	SILVER As on Nawānagar, No. 1. Much debased. PL XII. 6.
2 3	—	—	As on No. 1. (2), (3) W. 76, 76. S. -57, -5.	As on No. 1. (2) Bombay Government; (3) 20570.
4 5 6	—	—	HALF-KORI. As on No. 1. (4) (5) (6) W. 36, 37, 37. S. -42, -45, -5.	As on No. 1. (5) 20571.
7 8	—	—	QUARTER-KORI. As on No. 1. (7) (8) W. 19, 19. S. -34, -34.	As on No. 1. (7) 20572; (8) 11569.
11			DOKDA. As on No. 1. (9) (10) (11) W. 18, 118, 116. S. -65, -63.	COPPER As on No. 1. (10) 20573. P

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
PER	Æ		TRAMBĪTA.	
12	—	—	As on No 1	As on No. 1.
13				
14			(12)(13)(14)(15)(16)	
15			W. 51, 60 58, 30, 30.	
16			S 52, 52, 55, 43, 4	(12) 203

MARĀTHĀ STATES

SĀTĀRA

Capital, Satāra (17° 41' 25" N, 74° 2' 10" E)

Satara, which is now entirely in British hands, was formerly the centre of Marathā power, the great Sivaji being its founder¹. At his death in 1680 practically the whole of the Konkan from Gandavi in the north to Ponda in the south was under his rule, as well as several provinces in the interior. The decay of the Mughal Empire from 1700 to 1750 marks the period during which the Marathas gradually rose to supremacy. About the same period the rule of the Satara rajas over the Marathas declined and gave way before the Peshwas, or 'Mayors of the Palace', Balaji, the first Peshwa usurping power at the expense of his master.

The rule of the Peshwa was however, not supreme, for as the Maratha power grew other Hindu leaders joined, and thus formed a great Marathā confederation which in 1795 had reached its zenith, and assumed such large proportions that it dominated all Central India. The leaders of this confederation were the ancestors of most of the Maratha rulers of to-day, comprising the Holkar of Indore, the Sindhuia of Gwahior the Gaekwar of Baroda the Puar family of Dewas and Dhār, and the Bhonslas of Nagpur. Although the power of the confederacy was broken by the Afghan invader, Ahmad Shāh, at Panipat, in 1761, it was not until their defeat by the British in 1818 that the confederacy was dissolved. In 1822 the Sātāra territory

was handed to the titular Raja by the British, but in consequence of his intrigues he was deposed in 1839. His brother was then placed on the throne, but dying in 1848 without a male heir the control of the State was resumed by the British.

Uncertain date

Number of coins in collection

Æ 5

In his article on the 'Currencies and Mints under Marathā rule'¹ Mr Justice Ranade asserts that gold, silver, and copper coins were struck by Sivaji at Raigad where his mint was set up no satisfactory attribution of coins to Sivaji has yet been made. The copper coins of the State are called Shivaraji paise on account of the inscription they bear, and were current for a century or more. The name 'Shiva' on them is variously written शिव, शीव, सिव, सीव, and the termination 'pati' of 'Chatrapati' छात्रपति is often found bungled. Mr Ranade continues, 'As regards the silver rupee coined at Raigad it is impossible to say what inscription it bore, as no specimens of Sivaji's rupee are now available. The likelihood is that it had Persian inscriptions, because all the later coins issued under the authority of the Peshwas and the great Marathā chiefs bore such inscriptions.' Shahu set up a mint at Satara from which gold, silver, and copper coins were issued, but after his death (1749) it was transferred to Poona by the Peshwas. A mint was also opened at Bagalkot (Bijapur district) in about 1753 and the Mulharshahi rupee struck there. In the reign of the last Peshwa Bajirao, the Chandori rupee took the place of the Mulharshahi and was coined both at Poona and Satara, the Poona mint being finally closed in 1835 and the Bagalkot and Sri Sikha rupees of Kolaba withdrawn from circulation.² None of these coins has been identified so far except perhaps the last which seems to agree in description with Prinsep's (q. v.) Wabjaum issues.

Many small mints were in existence in the Southern Marathā territory, but were all closed in 1765 and a central one opened at Dharwar. The coins struck at Kolaba, Sangli, Miraj and Panhala have been mentioned under the headings of Jannira and Kolhapur, while those here catalogued belong more particularly to the Kingdom of Satara.

¹ JBBRAS vol. xx, pp. 191-200.

² Abbott in JBBRAS, vol. xx, pp. 109-181.

		Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
EIGHTEENTH CENTURY						
PAISA						
PER	Æ	1	—	S	Circle of dots	Circle of dots
		2			श्री	हव
		3			राजा	पति
		4			शिव	
					(1) (2) (3)	
					W 192 193, 136,	
					S 8, 8, 8,	
					(4)	
					W 151	Pl. XII. 1
					S 75	(1) 1865G, (2) 1861
		5	—	—		
					W. 158	हव
					S 8	पती

2069

NIPĀNI

Nipāni (16° 23' 40' N, 74° 25' 10" E.)

Thus town is in Belgaum, Bombay Presidency, and was annexed in 1842, but was a Maratha mint in former times. The coins struck there were identified by Prinsep and are mentioned by him in his 'Useful Tables'. The coins of Nipāni and Pirkani seem identical.

		Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
RUPEE						
LVER	Al	1	—	—	Crude copy of Shah Ālam's couplet	Crude copy of usual Mu ghial reverse with illegible mint
		2			(1) (2) (3)	four- and five pointed stars in field
		3			W. 178, 175, 176	
					or 178, 175, 176	

WAI

Wai (17° 56' 50" N 73° 56' E)

This is the chief town of Wai sub division of Satara district, Bombay Presidency Mr Ranade says that The Ankushi rupee so called on account of the ankush or elephant goad which it bore on the inscription was issued by the Rastes from their mint at Vai (Wai) ¹ Prinsep says the 'Ankasy' or 'Chinsoory' rupee was struck at Poona ² There is little doubt that this coin had a very large circulation in Satara and Kolhapur and small variations in type suggest its being imitated by various neighbouring mints

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1	—	Yr 12	<p>ANAKUSHI RUPEE</p> <p>شاہ بادشاہ عار سکہ مارک</p> <p>W 175 S 81</p>	<p>ماروس مہمبا ۱۲ سہ ماروس An elephant goad in 18628</p>
3 3	—	—	<p>(2) (3) W 173 174 S 82 82</p>	<p>(2) 22150, (3) 20730</p>
4 5	—	—	<p>(4) (5) W 171 172 S 82 83</p>	

POONA

Poona ($18^{\circ} 30' 41''$ N $73^{\circ} 55' 21''$ E)

Chief town of Poona District Bombay Presidency The Maratha coins of the mint are common but show little variety Copper paise known as the Spectacles piece from their containing a mint-mark like a pair of spectacles or scissors in their inscription are mentioned by Prinsep and the piece in this Catalogue besides having the same mark has been read as سرب دود , i.e. struck at Poona but the date 1244 A H (A D 1828) raises a difficulty as on the deposition of the Peshwa Bajirao in 1818 the city became British

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
B. A. 1	Poona	1244 A H	<p> سرب دود دود سرب سرب دود (7) سرب دود W 173 S 92 </p>	<p> سرب دود دود سرب 9288 (سرب دود) سرب دود (1) Spectacles mint mark PI XII 13 "010" </p>

SURAT

Surat (the city) ($21^{\circ} 9' 30''$ N $72^{\circ} 54' 15''$ E)

The rupee catalogue here was identified by Prinsep as of Nagpur mintage in his Useful Tables, and illustrated on Pl II No 10 but a similar piece which shows the mint plainly gave Mr Nelson Wright the opportunity of finally locating it. It is to be found in vol III of this Catalogue Pl XVII No 2060. He suggests that it may have been struck at Bombay by the East India Company. As however the Marathas were in power at this period¹ up to the very walls of Surat it is more than probable that these coins were struck by them as the mint mark suggests.

¹ Muhammad Shah reigned from 1791-1804.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R ¹ 1	Surāt	— A H. Yr. 2	<p>شاه بادشاہ غاز ک سکہ مبار</p>	<p>[مانوس] میمنت سنہ ۲ جلوس مرہ (?) [سوارت]</p>
			<p>W. 166. S. -86.</p>	<p>P1. XII. 13. 11494.</p>

¹ Comp. *I.M.C.*, vol. III, No 2080.

COINS OF POONA

POONA

Poona ($18^{\circ} 30' 41''$ N $73^{\circ} 55' 21''$ E)

Chief town of Poona District Bombay Presidency The Maratha coins of the mint are common but show little variety Copper paisa known as the 'Spectacles pice' from their containing a mint mark like a pair of spectacles or scissors in their inscription are mentioned by Prinsep and the piece in this Catalogue besides having the same mark has been read as سرب نو i e struck at Poona but the date, 1244 A H (A D 1828) raises a difficulty, as on the deposition of the Peshwa Bajirao in 1818 the city became British

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Al 1	Poona	1244 A H	<p>سرب نو عازر</p> <p>بادشاہ</p> <p>ک (؟)</p> <p>سکہ مار</p> <p>W 173 S 92</p>	<p>RUPEE</p> <p>مہمب</p> <p>خاوس</p> <p>۹۹۸۸</p> <p>(صرب)</p> <p>(؟) ارون</p> <p>Spectacles mint mark</p> <p>PI XII 12</p> <p>20197</p>

SURAT

Surat (the city) ($21^{\circ} 9' 30''$ N, $72^{\circ} 54' 15''$ E)

The rupee catalogued here was identified by Prinsep as of Nagpur mintage in his 'Useful Tables', and illustrated on PI II No 10 but a similar piece which shows the mint plainly gave Mr Nelson Wright the opportunity of finally locating it. It is to be found in vol III of this Catalogue PI XVII No 2080. He suggests that it may have been struck at Bombay by the East India Company. As however the Marathas were in power at this period* up to the very walls of Surat, it is more than probable that these coins were struck by them as the mint mark suggests.

* Muhammad Shah re-ruled from 1719-1739.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Ar. 1	Surāt	— A.H. Yr. 2	<p>شاه نادر شاه غازی — سکه مبارک</p> <p>W. 166. S. 85.</p>	<p>RUPEE.</p> <p>[مانوس] میمنت سنه ۲ جلوس صرب (!) [سوار]</p> <p>Pl. XII. 13. 11494.</p>

¹ Comp. J.M.C, vol III, No. 2060.

POONA

Poona ($18^{\circ} 30' 41''$ N, $73^{\circ} 55' 21''$ E)

Chief town of Poona District Bombay Presidency. The Marathā coins of the mint are common, but show little variety. Copper pieces known as the 'Spectacles piece' from their containing a mint-mark like a pair of spectacles or scissors in their inscription are mentioned by Prinsep, and the piece in this Catalogue, besides having the same mark has been read as ضرب پونا, i.e. struck at Poona, but the date, 1214 A H (A D 1828), raises a difficulty, as on the deposition of the Peshwa Bajirao, in 1818 the city became British.

Metal	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Al 1	Poona	1214 A H	<p>سکه ساز</p> <p>شاه (1)</p> <p>سکه ساز</p> <p>W 173 S 92</p>	<p>مسکت</p> <p>خاریس</p> <p>۹۵۸۸</p> <p>(مر)ب</p> <p>(1) لارونک</p> <p>Spectacles mint mark</p>

Pl. XII. 13

20197

SURAT

Surat (the city) ($21^{\circ} 9' 30''$ N, $72^{\circ} 54' 15''$ E)

The rupee catalogued here was identified by Prinsep as of Nagpur mintage in his 'Useful Tables', and illustrated on Pl. II, No 10, but a similar piece which shows the mint plainly, gave Mr Nelson Wright the opportunity of finally locating it. It is to be found in vol III of this Catalogue, Pl. XVII No 2080. He suggests that it may have been struck at Bombay by the East India Company. As, however the Marathas were in power at this period¹ up to the very walls of Surat, it is more than probable that these coins were struck by them as the mint mark suggests.

¹ Muhammad Shah reigned from 1719-1748.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R ¹ 1	Surāt	— A H Yr 2	<p>شاه نادر شاه عار ک سکه هزار</p> <p>W. 166 S. 86</p>	<p>RUPEE.</p> <p>[مانوس] مست سکه ۲ خلوس صرب (!) [سوارب]</p>

Pl. XII. 13.

11494.

1 Comp I M C, vol III, No 2080

PART II. RĀJPUTĀNA

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ALWAR

Capital, Alwar (27° 34' 4" N., 76° 38' 28" E.).

This State was founded in 1772 by Pratāp Singh, a Narūka Rājput, who at first possessed but two and a half villages, but during the contentions between the Jāts, Mughals, and Marāthās, about that period, managed to possess himself of the greater part of the territory which forms the southern part of the present State.¹ In the Marāthā war of 1803–1806 Bakhtāwar Singh took the side of the British, who rewarded him with the northern part, and took the State under their protection. On the occasion of Queen Victoria's Jubilee the ruler was granted the title of Mahārāja.²

Rulers.	A. D.	Number of coins in collection.		
		At	Æ	Total.
Sheodān Singh .	1857	2	6	8
Mangal Singh .	1874–1892	5	—	5
				<hr/> 13 <hr/>

The mint was at Rājgarh and the coins of Alwar were struck there from its opening in 1772 until 1877, when Alwar accepted the Government's offer to coin the State's money at Calcutta. The Rājgarh mint was closed except for a formal issue once a year, not for circulation, and the new coinage thenceforward struck at Calcutta.³

The coins of Sheodān Singh bear the inscriptions—obverse 'Auspicious coin of Her Majesty the Queen, England the seat of Empire, in the Christian year 1867'; reverse 'Struck at Rājgarh in the -th year of the reign of the great King Mahārāo-Rāj Sheodān Singh'.

Similar inscriptions are used on the succeeding ruler's coins.

Copper coins are known of Pratāp Singh and Bakhtāwar with the name of Shāh 'Ālam, while Bānī Singh's coins bear the name of Mhhammad Bahādur.⁴

¹ Webb, *The Currencies of Rājputāna* (London, 1898), henceforth quoted as Webb, p. 110.

² *Ibid.*, p. 110.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 110.

⁴ *Ibid.*, Pl. x. 1, 2, 3.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SHEODĀN SINGH				
A.D 1857-1874				
RUPEE				
2	AR 1 2	Rājgarh 1870 A.D. Yr. 15	In double circle with dots between.	In double circle with dots between.
			<p style="text-align: center;">↑</p> <p>ملکہ معتمدہ فتح بخش دارالسلطنت انگلستان</p> <p>(1) (2) W. 176, 175 S. 107, 106</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">↑</p> <p>راجا دھراج مہاراجہ راجہ سنگھ سوامی شیودان سنگہ بہادر</p> <p>Pl. XIII. 1.</p>
HALF-ANNA (?)				
2	AE 3	— A.D. Yr. 3	As on No. 1, date illegible	مہاراجہ
			W. 284 S. 92.	<p>بہادر شیودان سنگھ سرب راج گروہ</p> <p>Pl. XIII. 2</p>
4	,	— A.D. Yr. 4	"	As on No 3, but
5	"	—	<p>سلطنت داران انگلستان</p> <p>W. 285 S. 80.</p>	<p>راجا دھراج مہاراجہ راجہ سنگھ</p> <p>Pl. XIII. 3.</p>

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ 6	Rājgarh	—	As on No 5. W. 278 S. 82	As on No. 5	CO
7 8	"	1871 A.D Yr 15	As on No 1, but 1871 (7) (8) W. 286, 285 S 116, 12	As on No 1.	

MANGAL SINGH

A.D 1874-1892

RUPEE.

AR 9 10	—	1877 A D	Crowned bust of Victoria I VICTORIA—EMPERECS (9) (10) W 180 180 S 121, 121	<p>مہارو راجہ سوامی سنگھ سنگ مہادر 1877</p> <p>In margin, at top, ONE RUPEE, at bottom, ALWAR STATE A ghār each side Pl. XIII. 4.</p>	SILV
11	—	1788 sic (for 1877) A D	"	but with date inverted 1788	
12 13	—	1880	" (12) (13) W. 180, 179 S 121, 121	but 1880	

BĀNSWĀRA

Capital, Banswara (23° 30' N 74° 24' E)

The chiefs of Banswara belong to the Sesodia Rajputs of Dungarpur of which they are the junior branch, becoming detached from the latter State on the death of Udaya Singh in 1528. Banswara became partly subject to the Marathas towards the close of the eighteenth century and paid tribute to the Chief of Dhar. A treaty was concluded with the British Government in 1818. The rulers have the title of Maharawal.¹

Ruler
Lakshman Singh 1862-1905

Number of coins in collection.
4 Total 4

Lakshman struck coins in 1870 which are known by the name of Lakshman shahi. The rupee and its divisions are illustrated by Wehh² but are not represented in this collection. The inscriptions on both silver and copper have so far baffled interpretation. Wehh³ states that 'in former days the Salim Shahi rupee (see Partahgarh) was coined at Banswara, it certainly was the rupee of the State and still has a large circulation in the Maharawal's territory.'

Metal No	M nt	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R. Æ 1	—	—	Solar symbols W 114 S 76 x 75	PAISA Traces of Nagari inscrip- tion PI XIII 5 12187
2	—	—	As on No 1 W 114 S 76 x 56	As on No 1 12185
3 4	—	—	(3) (1) W 66 56 S 76 x 56 73 x 36	(3) 12186 (4) 12184

¹ Webb p. 33

² Ibid. Pl. III 13-16

³ Ibid p. 31

BHARTPUR

Capital, Bhartpur (27° 13' 5" N, 77° 32' 20" E)

Out of the anarchy following the death of the Mughal Emperor Aurangzoh in 1707 small kingdoms arose, amog them being the State of Bhartpur, which was founded by Churāmaa, a Jat but he was dispossessed by his brother Badan Singh, who was then proclaimed leader of the Jats at Dig, with the title of Thakur.¹ About 1760 Suraj Mal extended it further, the process being continued by his fourth son, Ranjit Singh, who for services rendered to General Perroa was rewarded with more territory, and thus formed the preseat State

Rulers	A D	Number of coins in collection			Total.
		A	R	Æ	
Surj Val	1756-1763	—	—	9	9
Randhir Singh	1803	1	4	—	5
Baldeo Singh	1823	—	—	—	—
Durjan Sal	1823	—	—	—	—
Balwant Singh	1826	—	3	—	3
Jaswant Singh	1852-1893	—	4	4	8
					—
					25

According to Wehh² the State in early days had two mints, viz., Dig and Bhartpur, and he gives 1763 as the date at which both mints commenced to strike coins. Neither of these names appear on the coins however till quite recent times. Instead we have Maha Indrapur and Brāj Indrapur. The earliest coins in this catalogue are of copper but in vol III Mr H Nelson Wright describes a rupee dated 1174 (A D 1760) with the usual Mughal legends and in the name of Shah Jahan III. Those that follow in both vol III and this volume are of similar type, but in Shāh 'Alam's name and in the three metals gold silver, and copper, while both mints appear until we come to the coins of Jaswant Singh. These are of an entirely different type. On the obverse is the portrait of Queen Victoria, with a Persian legend around. Obverse 'In the year 1858 of Her Majesty Queen Victoria lawful sovereign of England'. On the reverse is its continuation, 'Struck at Bhartpur, 1910 (samvat) by Jaswant Singh Bahadur, Invincible in War, Brāj Indrapur'.

Webb² states that the Dig mint closed in 1878 and Bhartpur in 1883

¹ Ibid., p. 120.

² Ibid., p. 120.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R. Æ 1	Braj Indrapur	— A.H. Yr. 4	SURAJ MAL (?)	
			A.D. 1756-1763.	
			شاه عالم باد شاه ک	برج انندپور عرب چلوس ۴ سنة
			W. 277. S. .95.	PL XIII. 6.
2 3 4	"	—	As on No. 1.	As on No. 1.
			(2) (3) (4) W. 281, 282, 279. S. .8, .85, .8.	
5	—	—	"	.
			W. 283. S. .83.	
6	—	121~ A.H.	but 121(-) W. 101. S. .73.	
7	—	—	"	
			W. 281. S. .75.	
8	—	—	"	
			W. 86. S. .65	
9	—	—	"	
			W. 90. S. .62.	

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<p style="text-align: center;">RANDHIR SINGH (1) A D 1800-1823</p>				
N 10	—	— A H Yr 1	<p style="text-align: center;">محمد اكرشاہ بادشاہ عارم صاحب مران (نام)</p> <p>W 166 S 77</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Muhir</p> <p style="text-align: right;">GOLD</p> <p>مرب صميت مابوس A * حارس احد سہ Pl XIII 7 10911</p>
Al 11	Braj Indrapur	1235 A H Yr 15	<p>As on No 10 but</p> <p>M 42</p> <p>W 172 S 112</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">RUPEE</p> <p style="text-align: right;">SILVER</p> <p>درج اندرون مرب صميت مابوس A * حارس 15 سہ</p>
12	—	1236 A H Yr 16	<p>M 42</p> <p>W 170 S 105</p>	<p>but</p> <p>Pl XIII 8 14980</p>
13	—	1238 A H Yr 18	<p>W 171 S 95</p>	<p>Pl XIII 8</p>
14	Maha Indrapur	12— A H Yr 5?	<p>W 170 S 87</p>	<p>but</p> <p>Pl XIII 9</p>

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
VER. AR 15	(—) Indrapur	12— A.H. Yr. 36	BALWANT SINGH A D 1826-1852 RUPEE As on No 10, but 1r(—) W. 170 S. 85	As on No 10, but r
16	—	1270 A H Yr 40	" " 1r W. 170. S 87	" " Pl. XII
17	—			
17	—	12621 A H Yr 48	" " 1r1r (1) W. 171. S. 83	" " PA Pl. XII 1
17	—			
18 19	Bray- indrapur Bhartpur	1858 A D. 1910 "	JASWANT SINGH A D 1852-1893. RUPEE. Head of Queen Victoria, around. حباب ملکہ معظمہ ملکہ کون وکتوربا فرمان روی مد وانگند مد ۱۸۵۸ (18) (19) W. 170, 170 S 10, 10	In lined circle مہاراجہ را (—) مرح اندر پورہ ونت سکہ بہادر مہارو حک بہر پورہ ۱۱۱۰ * [عرب] Pl. XII

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 20 21	Braj- indrapur Bhartpur	1858 A D 1910 s	As on No 18 (20) (21) W 171, 170. S. 85, 88	As on No 18
Æ 22 23	"	1858 A D	 (22) (23) W 283, 283 S 96, 96	
24 25	,	—	 (24) (25) W 144, 144 S 78, 78	

BIKANIR

Capital, Bikanir (28° 0' N, 73° 22' E)

The rulers of Bikanir are of the Rahtor clan of Rajputs, and, with those of Jodhpur, have a common parentage in Jodha, the founder of the latter State both claiming direct descent from Rama

Rulers	A D	Number of coins in collection		
		AR	Æ	Total
Gaj Singh	1746	1	—	1
Surat Singh	1787	6	—	6
Ratan Singh	1828	4	8	12
Sardār Singh	1852	3	6	9
Dungar Singh	1872	4	—	4
Ganga Singh	1887	2	2	4
				<u>36</u>

The mint at Bikanir appears to have been opened about 1760, for although a sanad is said to have been granted to Gaj Singh by the Emperor 'Alamgir II between the years 1754 and 1759, giving him permission to coin money,¹ the only name mentioned on the coins down to 1859 is that of the Emperor Shab 'Ālam, whose reign commenced in 1759. Gold coins have never been minted here but from the time of Gaj Singh onward its rulers have struck both silver and

copper. Besides the ordinary rupee of each ruler there has always been issued a 'nazr' or presentation coin¹. The successive mint-marks are given by Webb,² as follows

Gaj Singh, a patāka (or flag)	卐
Surat Singh, a trident	卐
Ratan Singh, a kirma (turban star)	卐
Sardar Singh, a <u>chhāta</u> (umbrella)	卐
Dungar Singh, a <u>chauri</u> (fly whisk)	卐
Ganga Singh, a <u>morchhal</u> (peacock feather fly whisk)	卐

In the year 1859 Sardar Singh introduced coins of a new type, and on them acknowledged Britain's supremacy in India in place of the Mughal rule recently swept away at the close of the Indian Mutiny. On these pieces Victoria is styled 'Ornament of the thrones of India and England', with the date A D 1859, and Samvat, 1916, the type being continued by Dungar Singh and Ganga Singh, and with the same date, the different rulers' coins being, as before, only identifiable in having an additional symbol for each succeeding prince.

In 1893 Bikanir accepted the offer of the Government of India to strike coins, and in No 34 (Pl XIV 8) is shown the new type, having a bust of the Empress on the obverse with the name of Maharaja Ganga Singh in Nagari and Persian on the reverse. Copper coins of the value of one quarter anna and half pice were also struck at Calcutta in 1895 of similar size and weight to the Imperial issues.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AL 1	Bikanir	— A D 1813	GAJ SINGH A D 1746-1787 RUPR. In lined circle and border of dots عالم شاه مہاراجا گاج سنگھ سکہ مہار (ع)	بلدہ بکسر شہ سہ مانوس مہار حکومت P1 XIV. 1. 20120 From Bikanir Darbar
			W 172 S 98	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SŪRAT SINGH				
A.D. 1787-1828.				
RUPEE.				
At 2	—	—	As on No. 1	As on No. 1, but
		A.H. Yr. 21	W. 173. S 82	Pl.
3	—	—	"	"
		A.H. Yr. 26	W. 169. S 77	11187
4	—	1203 f A.H. Yr. 37	" 176 W. 173 S 85	" 20121
5	—	—	undated	"
		A.H. Yr. 43	W 174 S 92	Pl. XIV. 2. 20122
6 7	—	(12)29 A.H. Yr. 52	[17]17 (6) (7) W 172, 174 S 93, 9	" or 11944
RATAN SINGH				
A.D. 1828-1851				
RUPEE				
8 9 10 11	—	1229 A.H. Yr. 31	As on No. 1 1771 (8) (9) (10) (11) W 172, 173, 174, 173 S 98, 92, 8, 88	As on No. 1 Pl. XIV. 4. (6) 11184, (9) 11186

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
PAISA.				
R \mathcal{E} 12	—	— A.H. Yr	As on No 1 W 238 S 75	As on No 1 PI XIV 3 20476
13	—	—	,	
14				
15			(13) (14) (15) (16)	
16			W 259 256 255, 246	
17			S 8, 8, 8, 73	
18			(17) (18) (19)	
19			W. 236 233 232	
			S 73, 78, 75	
SARDAR SINGH				
A.D. 1851-1872				
RUPEE				
R \mathcal{R} 20 21	Bikanir	1916 S	کون وکتوریا انگلستان ارای مدر [سک] اور	مکابر 1917 سر فاطمہ بیگم مرب
			(20) (21) W 174, 174 S 87, 87	PI XIV. 5 Bikanir Darbar 20123
Two ANNAS.				
22	—	—	As on No 20 W 20 S 45	As on No 20
PAISA				
R \mathcal{E} 23	Bikanir	1859 A.D.	As on No. 20 but 1859 W 119 S 75	As on No 20

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ 24 25 26 27 28	Bikanir	—	As on No 20, but dateless (24) (25) (26) (27) W. 121, 118, 124, 118, S 73, 72, 75, 63, (28) W. 111 S 68.	As on No 20	CO

DUNGAR SINGH

A D 1872-1887

RUPEE

Æ 29 30 31 32	"	1916 s	As on No 20 (29) (30) (31) (32) W 175, 175, 176, 175 S 85, 93, 87, 8	سکالر ۱۹۱۶ سر ۶۵۳ ی مر PL XIV. 6 (29) Bikanir Darbar, (30) 20124	SILV
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GANGA SINGH

A D 1887-(regnant)

RUPEE

33	"	,	As on No 20 W 175 S 8	As on No 20, but ۶۱۶۳ ی PL XIV. 7. 20125
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COINS OF BIKANIR

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 34	Bikanir	1892 A.D	Crowned bust of Victoria VICTORIA EMPRESS W 179 S 12	महाराजा गंगा सिंह बहादुर ६ १८९२ سه بهادر لکا سکھ مہاراجہ In margin ONE RUPEE above BIKANIR STATE below on either side Dotted rim P1 XIV 6
Æ 35 36		1895 A D	As on No 34 (35) (36) W 98 98 S 10 10	QUARTER ANNA In ring of dots ONE QUARTER ANNA INDIA 1895 above BIKANIR below STATE on either side Dotted rim P1 XIV 9

BUNDI

Capital Bundi (25° 27' N 75° 40' 37' E)

The Chiefs of Bundi whose title is that of Maharao Rāja are of the Hara sept of the great clan of Chauhan Rajpūts, and the country occupied by them for many centuries is called Haraoti.

In the early part of the seventeenth century Haraoti was divided into the two kingdoms of Bundi and Kotah (q v)

Rulers	A D	Number of coins in collection			Total
		A	AR	Æ	
'Ālam II	1759	—	2	—	2
Akbar II	1806	2	—	3	5
Rām Singh	1824	—	7	5	12
Raghūbir Singh	1889	—	3	—	3
					—
					22
					==

No coins are known of either Būndī or Kotah until the reign of Shāh 'Ālam (1759–1806). The coins in names of 'Ālam II and Akbar II attributed to Būndī and to Kotah by Prinsep and Webb seem to be identical. Rām Singh was the first ruler to strike coins distinctively for Būndī, and on them Her Majesty Victoria is acknowledged as Queen 'Victoria Queen' on the obverse and 'Rām Singh, Lord of Būndī, worshipper of Rāṅgeśa' in Nagari occupies the reverse. Similar coins were issued in name of Edward, Emperor.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
In name of Shāh 'Ālam II				
RUPEE.				
AR 1	—	— A H Yr 3	عالم بهادر نادر شاه عار سکه مار	مانوس سکه ۳ خلوص صرب ()
			W 165 S 8	11918
2	—	127- A H Yr 44	As on No 1, but if —	As on No 1, but if —
			W 169 S 75	

COINS OF BUNDI

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
In name of Akbar II				
MUHR				
A 3 4	Bundi	124- A H Yr 19	محمد اکبر شاه دہلوی عارح 1174- صاحب مران نا [سکہ مبارک] (3) (4) W 166 165 S 75 75	مانوس مسک سکہ 10 خلوس دوسر دکا PL XVIII. L (3) 10924 (4) 10923
PAISA				
Æ 5	—	— A H Yr 42	As on No 3 W 269 S 9	As on No 3 but r
6	—	— A.H Yr 4	W 268 S 77 x 77	r
7	—	Yr 28	W 275 S 5 x 60	PA L
RAM SINGH				
A.D 1821-1887				
PUPPEL				
Æ 8	—	1866 A D 1923 s	VIC TORIA QUEEN 1866 W 1-1 S 81	रमसिंह न बुदीय राम सिंह १८२३

Metal No.	Mont	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
At 9	—	1867 A.D 1924 S	As on No. 8, but 1867 W. 171. S. -82.	As on No 8, but १९२४	S
10 11	—	1872 A D 1929 S	1872 (10) (11) W. 172, 172 S. 94, 95.	" १९२९ PL XIV. 10.	
Æ 12 13	—	"	As on No 8 (12) (13) W 273, 272 S 9 × 91, 91 × 87	PAISA As on No 8 PL XIV. 11.	CO
14 15 16	—	1924 S	As on No 8 (14) (15) W. 166, 166, S 7 × 65, 65 × 55 (16) W. 164 S 7 × 65	HALF-PAISA. As on No 8	
At 17 18 19	—	1943 S	In circle a Katar. QUEEN VICTORIA around (17) (18) (19) W. 166, 166, 171 S -9, -85, -7	RUPRE In lined circle बुद्धीश राम सिंह: १९४३	SILV

COINS OF BUNDI

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			<p>RAGHUBIR SINGH</p> <p>A D 1889-</p> <p>HALF RUPEE</p>	
20	—	—	<p>In centre, a Katar around EMPEROR EDWARD VII</p> <p>W 82 S 65</p>	<p>[] मसिह १]९६६</p>
		A D 1966 s		
21	—		<p>(21) (22)</p> <p>W 42 42 S 55 55</p>	
22	—			

DHOLPUR

Capital Dholpur (26° 42' N 77° 56' E)

The reigning family of Dholpur are Jats of the Bamraolia family, of the Deswal tribe

Dholpur has had a chequered history for it resisted Babur, Anrangzeb's sons fought for mastery within its territory and during the forty five years succeeding 1761 changed its master five times. In 1775 it was seized by Mirza Najaf Khan and then fell into the hands of Sindhas. In 1806 the English united Dholpur, Bari Rajakhara and Sir Muttras territories into one State and made it over to Maharana Kirat Singh in exchange for his territory of Gohad which was given up to Sindhas to whose family it still belongs

Ruler	A D	Number of coins in collect on
Kirat Singh	1804	3 Total 3

The Dholpur mint was opened in 1804 and the coins struck there are known as 'tamancha' on account of the *tamancha* or 'pistol' shown on them which is also the mark of the State¹. Silver coins only have been struck at this mint, which ceased its operations in 1857²

¹ Webb p. 133.

² Ibid p. 175


Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
KĪRAT SINGH				
			A.H. 1226-1252.	A.D. 1811-1836.
RUFEE.				
R 1 2	Gohad	— A.H. Yr. 21	<p>محمد اکبر شاه بادشاہ غازی</p> <hr/> <p>حاجہ درویش قراں خانہ</p> <hr/> <p>سکہ مبارک</p> <p>(1) (2) W. 170, 169. S. 1-0, .75.</p>	<p>مانوس</p> <p>میمنت</p> <p>سکہ</p> <p>سنہ ۱۲۱۱ جلوس</p> <p>صرب گروہ</p> <p>19944.</p>
3	—	1251 A.H. Yr. 30	<p>As on No. 1, but 1781 (Punch marks.)</p> <p>W. 168. S. .8.</p>	<p>As on No. 1, but P.</p> <p>Pl. XV. 1.</p>

JAIPUR

Capital, Jaipur (Jeypore) (26° 55' N., 75° 52' E.).

The Mahārāja of Jaipur is the chief of the Kachwāha Rājputs and claims descent from Rāma. The name of the State 'Jaipur' is usually preceded by the word 'Sawāi' (one nnd a quarter), the title given by Mhhammad Shāh to Jai Singh II, which signified that the latter was superior in knowledge and authority to his fellows. This prince, who ascended the throne in 1699, was remarkable for his scientific skill in mathematics and astronomy, and caused several observatories to be built. He also removed his capital from Amber, the ancient seat of the kingdom, to a new site, and in 1728 laid the foundations of the present city of Jaipur, which is considered to be the finest of modern Hindu cities.

Rulers	Number of coins in collection				
	A D	A	AR	Æ	Total
Madho Singh I	1760	—	2	9	11
Prithvi Singh	1763	—	—	—	—
Pratāp Singh	1778	—	1	—	1
Jagat Singh II	1803	1	1	2	4
Mohan Singh	1818	—	—	1	1
Jai Singh III	1819	—	—	—	—
Ram Singh	1836	1	8	12	21
Madho Singh II	1880	—	3	1	6
					—
					44
					—

It has been said that the Jaipur mint was opened by Jai Singh II but Webb¹ was unable to believe this and the earliest known coins are those of Isvari Singh which were struck in the name of the Emperor Muhammed Shah (1719-1748). These have been recorded by Mr Nelson Wright in vol III of this Catalogue and are of usual *Mughal* type. Similar coins in all three metals have been struck by the successors of Isvari in the name of the Emperor contemporary with those of the rulers of Jaipur until the middle of the reign of Rām Singh, when Queen Victoria's name was substituted for that of the Emperor Bahadur and the supremacy of Britain acknowledged. On the obverse of the coin (No 22) is the Persian inscription which Webb translates into English 'Struck at Sawai Jeipur in the year 1868 by permission of the Great Queen of the Empire of Inglistan Victoria', the reverse side continuing 'In the 31st year of the fortunate reign of Maharao raj Ram Singh' (p 75, No 3). Coins of this type were struck in the three metals as before the same design being used on the rupees of his successor Madho Singh II. Webb says. In addition to the Jaipur town mint mints have during this century (the nineteenth) been worked at Madhnpur, Jiknr, Bupas Surujghar and Charana in *Khetri*. The two latter were closed in 1869, the others at an earlier but now unknown date. The characteristic mint-mark of the State is a 'jhar' or spray of six branches .

¹ Webb p. 74

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			<p style="text-align: center;">MADHO SINGH</p> <p style="text-align: center;">In name of 'Ālamgīr II (cf vol III, no 2224)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A D 1760-1778</p>	
R 1	Sawāi Jaipur	— A H Yr 1	<p style="text-align: center;">عالم گرج بادشاه عار # سکه مبار</p> <p>W 175 S 86</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">RUPEE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">S1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">مانوس سه احد جلوس سرب سواي حی دور PL XV 3</p>
2	"	— A H Yr. 6	<p>As on No 1</p> <p>W 174 S 81</p>	<p>As on No 1, but سه 1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">19909</p>
			<p style="text-align: center;">In name of 'Ālam II</p>	
Æ 3	"	— A H Yr 1]6	<p style="text-align: center;">شاه عالم بادشاه عار</p> <p>W 288 S 86</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">PAISA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CO</p> <p style="text-align: center;">سواي حی دور سرب PL XV 5</p>
4	"	Yr 17	<p>As on No 3</p> <p>(4) (5) (6) (7) W. 268 260, 245, 270, S 8, 75, 71, 75,</p> <p>(8) (9) W 259, 277. S 75, -75</p>	<p>As on No 3, but 17</p>

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R	Æ 10 11	—	—	As on No 3 (10) (11) W. 259, 277 S. .76, 76	As on No 3.
PRATĀP SINGH					
In name of <u>Shah 'Ālam II</u> (cf. vol. iii, no 2357).					
A D 1778-1803					
R	AR 12	Sawāi Jaipur	— A.H. Yr 39	In lined circle, شاه عالم ----- نادرشاه ----- سکه ما W. 174 S. 87.	RUPĒE In lined and dotted circles, مانوس سنة ۱۲۰۰ سکه سویا حی پور PL. XV. 3
JAGAT SINGH II					
In name of Akbar II.					
A D 1803-1818					
D	N 13	"	122- A.H. Yr Ahd	MUHR محمد اکبر شاه نادرشاه عار ----- صاحب قراں نادر سکه مبارک W. 167. S. .8	مانوس صمیت سنة اجد حاوس سکه سویا حی (پور) PL. XV. 4.
R	AR 14	"	122- A.H. Yr. 2	RUPĒE As on No 13 W. 172 S. .9.	As on No. 13, but r

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			In name of 'Ālam II.	
			PAISA.	
Æ 15	Sawāi Jaipur	— Yr. 44	As on No 3 W. 281. S. -9.	As on No 3, but f ^o
			In name of Akbar II.	
			PAISA.	
16	,	— A H Yr 3	In two circles with dots between شاه اکبر باد عار	In two circles with dots between: سواى حى پور صرب Pl. XV 6.
17	"	— A H Yr. 8	W. 273 S. 125	" A 5
			MOHAN SINGH	
			A D 1819-1835	
18	"	12— A H Yr. 16	As on No 13, but 17[— W. 157. S. 85.	As on No 13, but 17

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
LD A 19	Sawāi Jaipur	12-- A.H Yr. 13	<p style="text-align: center;">RĀM SINGH In name of Bahādur II. A.D. 1835-1880.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MUNR.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">۱۲ محمد شاه بهادر دشاه عار ک سکه سار</p> <p>W. 167. S. 75</p>	<p>As on No 13, but ۱۲</p> <p>Pl XV. 8.</p>
ER A 20	"	126- A.E Yr 12	<p style="text-align: center;">RUPEE.</p> <p>As on No 19, but ۱۲۱-</p> <p>W. 174. S. 87</p>	<p>As on No 19, but ۱۲</p>
21	"	— A.H Yr 18	<p style="text-align: center;">TWO ANNAS.</p> <p>As on No 19</p> <p>W. 22 S. 6</p>	<p>As on No 19, but ۱۸</p>
22	"	186- A.D Yr. 31	<p style="text-align: center;">In name of Queen Victoria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUPEE.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">وکتورنا انگلستان سلطنت ۱۸۶۱- سنه عهد ملکه معظمه صرف سواي حمبور</p> <p>W. 176 S. 35</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">رام سکه حی ۳۱ مہاراجہ دھرج سوي مینت سنه حلوس مانوس</p>



Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
R 23	Sawai Jaipur	— A D Yr 33	As on No 22, but IAI — W. 175 S. -85	As on No. 22, but rr	S'
24	"	1870 A D. Yr. 35	W. 176 S. 115	Pl XV. 7	
25	"	18— A D Yr 45	W 175. S 87	M 71	
FOUR ANNAS					
26	"	— A D Yr 33	As on No 22, but undated W. 43 S 67.	As on No 22, but rr	
27	"	— A D Yr 41	W 43 S 6		
TWO PAISA					
28	"	1870 A D Yr 35	As on No 22, but IAV. Same type W. 282 S 118	As on No 22, but re	COP.
PAISA					
29 30 31 32 33 33a	"	— A D Yr 37	As on No. 22, but date- leas (29) (30) (31) (32) W. 96, 96, 93 94. S 75, 7, 75, 75. (33) (33a) W. 94, 96 S 7, -75	As on No 22, but rr	



	Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
ER	Æ 34	Sawāi Jaipur	— A D Yr 39	As on No 22 W 90 S 7	As on No 22, but r1
	35	"	—	"	"
	36	"	A.D	"	"
	37	"	Yr 40	(35) (36) (37) W. 97, 98, 98 S 8, 72, 70	Pl. XV. 9
	38	"	1880 A D Yr 45	" 1AA W. 99 S 15	" r2
MADHO SINGH II					
A D 1880-1922					
RUPEE.					
ER	₹ 39	"	1880 A.D Yr 1	As on No 22, but 1AA W 177 S 12	As on No. 22, but مادمو in place of مادمو and احد
	40	"	1881 A.D Yr 2	" 1AA1 W 177 S 85	" r
	41	"	188—	"	"
	42	"	A.D Yr 3	1A— (41) (42) W. 176, 176 S 85, 85	" 1
EIGHT ANNAS					
	43	"	— A.D. Yr 8	As on No. 22, but dateless. W. 88 S. 7	As on No. 22, but A

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ 44	Sawāi Jaipur	— A.D Yr 20	As on No. 22, but dateless W. 96. S. -8	As on No 22, but r.	COF

SAWĀI MADHUPUR MINT (?)

Akbar II 5 R.

The coins of the type Pl XVIII. 2 are attributed by Prinsep (p 67) and Wehh (Pl VIII 3) to Kotah, but they bear a strong resemblance to the coins of Jaipur, and have the lotus-bud  on the obverse also found on definite Jaipur coins as is the *ghār* () The coins usually read سواى only if the die ever really bore more. It may be suggested that they are of Sawai Madhupur, which is known to have been a Jaipur mint

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
AR 45 46	Sawāi	12--- A H Yr 13	As on No 13, but  (45) (46) W. 171, 166 S. 83, 78	As on No 13, but  سواى PL XVIII. 2. (45) 3439	SILVE
47	"	— A H Yr 15	" W. 171 S. 83	" 10	
48	"	12--- A.H. Yr. 26	" 17--- W. 169. S. -85	" 11	11869.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 49	Sawai	— A.H Yr 30	As on No 13 W 171 S 82	As on No 13 hut r 11921

JAISALMIR

Capital Jaisalmir (26° 55' N, 70° 57' E)

The Maharawals of Jaisalmir are Yadu Bhati Rajputs and claim a very ancient lineage

Ruler	A D	Number of coins in collection	
		R	Total
Akhai Singh (Akhaya Singh)	1722-1762	1	1
Ranjit Singh	1846-1864	1	1
			<hr/> 2 <hr/>

The earliest coins of Jaisalmir are those known by the name of Akhai Shahi', so-called on account of their having been struck originally by Akhai Singh. They are of the usual Mughal type and there is little to distinguish them from the coins of Muhammad Shah of Delhi mint from which they were copied with the exception of the marks in the exergue on the reverse. The striking of these coins was prohibited by the Delhi court but they were issued in defiance of the prohibition and enjoyed a large circulation throughout Sind Bahawalpur and the Jaisalmir district their issue being continued by Mulraj and his successors until 1860 when coins were struck in Queen Victoria's name with inscriptions obverse 'Auspicious coins of Victoria lawful Queen of England Her Majesty exalted in rank', with the reverse continuing 'Struck in the House of Government Jaisalmer in the 22nd year of her auspicious reign'.¹ Copper coins called 'Dodia' are known to have been struck here. They are marked with a design which is very similar in appearance to that on the dhungla paisa of Mewar. Forty of them equal one anna. It is said that they were issued in 1660 and again in 1836.²

¹ Webb pp. 105, 106.

² Ibid. p. 106.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			<p style="text-align: center;">AKHAY SINGH A.D 1722-1762</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUTLE.</p>	
Ar 1 2	Shah-jahanabad	11(52) A H Yr 22 (Mu- ham- mad Shah)	<p>Traces of dotted border.</p> <p>محمد شاه نادر شاه عار</p> <p>ماحب قرن نان</p> <p>سکه مبارک</p> <p>(1) (2) W. 161, 168. S 85, 8</p>	<p>Traces of dotted border.</p> <p>له بها انا</p> <p>دار الخلا شاه</p> <p>سرب</p> <p>مانوس</p> <p>ممس</p> <p>حوس ۲۲</p> <p>سکه</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. XV. 10.</p>
			<p style="text-align: center;">RANJIT SINGH A D 1840-1864</p>	
3	Jaisalmir	— A H. Yr 22	<p>ملکه معظمه رفع الدرجه</p> <p>وکتورا فرماں</p> <p>انگلستان</p> <p>سکه مبارک</p> <p>W 204 S 105</p>	<p>Traces of dotted border</p> <p>[جسلمیر]</p> <p>دار الزباست</p> <p>سرب</p> <p>مانوس</p> <p>ممس</p> <p>حوس ۲۲</p> <p>سکه</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. XV. 11. 11571</p>

JHĀLAWAR

Capital, Jhālra Patan (24° 32' N, 76° 12' E)

The ruling family of Jhalawār belong to the Jhāla clan of Rajputs, and the title of their chieftain is that of Maharaja Rāna

This State, originally a part of Kotah, came into existence in 1837 and was founded in memory of the services rendered to Kotah by Zalim Singh, the famous Regent and administrator for over forty five

COINS OF JHĀLAWĀR

years The grandson of Zalim Singh was placed upon the throne thus created with the title of Raj Rana.

Rulers.	Number of coins in collection			
	A D	Al	Æ	Total
Prithvi Singh	1845	9	6	15
Zalim Singh	1876	2	—	2
				<hr/>
				17

The State began to strike coins at a very early stage of its existence probably the first year the coins struck being known later as 'Madan Shahi'. They resemble the coins of Kotah of that period except that they bear the mint name Jhalawar. The copper paisa are square.

In 1858 the new Madan Shahi coins were issued in the name of Queen Victoria

Metal No	Mnt	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Al 1	Jhalawar	— s Yr 21 of issue (from 1838)	<p>PRITHVI SINGH A D 1847-1875</p> <p>OLD MADAN SHAHI PAISA</p> <p>Inlined and dotted border</p> <p>محمد شاه بهادر نادر شاه که مارک</p> <p>W 279 S 85 x 81</p>	<p>Inlined and dotted border</p> <p>مانوس مسب خ ۲۱ مارک فرب چالوار</p> <p>Pl XV 12</p>
Al 2		1915 x 1 Yr 4 (1 of issue 1858)	<p>RUPEE (NEW MADAN SHAHI)</p> <p>Portions of</p> <p>ملک معتمد و کورنا دژدیش ایکسا س</p> <p>W 172 S 8</p>	<p>As on No. 1</p> <p>۳ ۱۰</p>

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
AR 3	Jhālawār	1915 s 1r 5	As on No 2 W. 173 S 105	As on No. 2, but c	S
4	"	— 5 1r 7	" W. 172 S 75	" v L	11201
5	"	— 8 1r 13	" W. 172 S 8.	" 1r L	PL. XV. 13 From Gwalior Res 20463
6 7		1915 s 1r 15	" (6) (7) W. 173, 173 S 11, 11	" 1r L	PL. XVI 1.
8		1r 16	W 172 S 81	" 1r L	
9		1r 17	" W 172 S 81	" 1r L	
10		1r 19	W 173 S 77	" 1r L	
AR 11		— 2 1r 4	As on No. 2 W. 277 S. 75 x-02	As on No. 2, but p	COFFE

LALBA

COINS OF JHĀLAWĀR

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 12	Jhalawār	1915s; Yr 9	As on No 2	As on No 2
13			Traces of dotted border	Traces of dotted border
14			(12) (13) W 280, 277	Pl. XVI 2
15			S 85 × 81, 81 × 65,	
			(14) (15) W. 279, 275	
			S 71 × 65, 8 × 6	
ZĀLIM SINGH				
A D 1875-1896				
RUPEE				
Æ 16	"	Yr 20 (of issue 1808)	As on No 2	As on No 2 but
			W 173	
			S 9	
17	"	Yr 21	W 173	
			S 71	

JODHPUR (MĀRWAR)



Capital Jodhpur (26° 17' N 73° 4' E)

The State of Marwar is better known by the name of its capital, Jodhpur, which was built by Rao Jodha in 1459 and named after him.

The rulers of this State are entitled Maharajas and are chiefs of the Rathor clan of Rajputs to whom the territory belongs. Like their neighbours at Udaipur they claim direct descent from Rama.

Rulers	A n	Number of coins in collection			Total
		At	Æ		
Vijaya (or Bijj) Singh	1773	1	7		8
Bhim Singh	1791	—	—		—
Mān Singh	1804	—	5		5
Takht Singh	1843	4	1		5
Jaswant Singh	1873	5	3		8
Sardār Singh	1895	—	—		—
Samar Singh	1911	—	—		—
					26

No coins can be attributed to this State prior to those of Vijaya Singh, although Tod in his *Rajasthan* says that Ajit coined money in 1720. The mint of Vijaya Singh was opened in 1761 at the capital, and gold, silver, and copper coins were struck there from that time until quite recently. Mints were also opened at Pali, Nagor, and Sujat, but apparently at a subsequent date,¹ these subsidiary mints striking in silver and copper only.

The coins in the Indian Museum begin with those of Vijaya, which are called 'Bijy ahahī'. They contain the usual legend of Shāh 'Alam, the Mughal emperor, who was contemporary with Vijaya 'Auspicious coin of the noble monarch, Shāh 'Alam', with the reverse 'Struck in the house of victory, Jodhpur, in the year of his fortunate reign'. Coins bearing this inscription but varying their regnal dates were struck through the successive reigns of Bhum Singh, Man Singh, and Takhat Singh until 1858, when as usual the Mughal title gave place to that of Queen Victoria. The obverse reads 'During the auspicious reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria of England and India', and the reverse, 'Struck at Jodhpur by Maharajadhiraja Śrī Takht Singh Bahadur' and in Nagari श्री माताजी = 'Śrī Mataji'. Coins with similar readings were also issued by Jaswant Singh with the alteration of name and Samvat date, the latter taking its place on all coins struck by the Durhar from Samvat 1918 (A D 1863). The special marks of the State are the 'Jhār'  (or spray) and 'Khanda'  (or sword), and their position on the coins is of much assistance in identifying the mint at which they were struck, especially when supplemented with the private mark of the 'Daroga'. Each mint-master or 'Daroga' put a special device of his own on the coins struck by him during his term of office, and Captain Webb in his work² gives the following examples of some of the marks used by them together with their names, and the period during which they were mint-masters.

Jodhpur Mint	is (Ga upside down)	Kam Rām	daroga	1849-1862
"	रा (Ra)	Anar Singh	"	1866
"	علي (Ali)	Mumtaz 'Ali	"	1884-1886
Pali	卐 (the swastika)	Joshi Hans Raj	"	(Jaswant's time)
"	मृ	Lala Sedh Mal	"	prior to 1886
"	बा (for Balaji)	Mangal Chand	"	1886
Sujat	س (above س)	Nazar Harkaran	"	1859
"	ट.	Bohra Gokal	"	1878 to 1881
"		Chand	"	
"	क	Bias Kishen Das	"	1888

¹ Webb, p. 41

² Ibid, p. 42

³ These rupees are known as 'Lullulia', and on account of the baseness of the metal composing them are avoided by traders. Webb, p. 43.

The position of the darogas mark in relation to the 'jhar and sword as a means of identifying the mint has also been indicated in the same valuable work ¹

Jodhpur coins have the darogas mark adjacent to the jhar both being on the obverse

Pali coins have the daroga mark on the obverse whilst the jhar is on the reverse next to the sword.

Nagor coins have parts (but sometimes entire) of the jhar and sword above the Nagari letters on the reverse and no sword below

Sujat coins sometimes bear a katar (dagger) the darogas mark being near to the jhar on the obverse Others also have श्री महादेवजी (Śrī Mahadevajī) on the obverse with श्री माताजी (Śrī Matājī) on the reverse

There are no coins of either Nagor or Sujat in the collection here catalogued but several of Pali e.g. No 18 having ضرب نالی ماروار = (Struck at Pali in Marwar) In 1858 the name of Queen Victoria was substituted for that of the Mughal emperor at Jodhpur but the change was not so promptly made at the other mints ²

The mint at Nagor was closed in 1872 and that at Sujat in 1888 ³ but the Jodhpur and Pali mints were still active in 1893

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			VIJAYA SINGH	
			A H 1187-1209	A D 1773 1794
			BIRJ SHAHI PUFER.	
ER Al 1	Jodhpur	— A. H 1 r —	ساء عالم ۛ بادشاه غار ڪ سڪ مار	جوداد دار المصور ضرب مانوس مس
			W 1-3 S 9	PI XVI. 3

¹ Webb p. 41

² Ibid., p. 40

³ Ibid., p. 41.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2	Jodhpur	11]32 A H. Yr —	<p style="text-align: center;">BIH SHĀHI PAISA.</p> <p>Lined circle,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">جودپور دار المصنوع و ۱۲ (۱۱)</p> <p>W 325 S 95</p>	
				<p>Lined and dotted circles,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">صرب مانوس مہمت حلوس</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl XVI 4.</p>
3	"	1205 A H Yr 35	<p>As on No 2, but</p> <p style="text-align: center;">۱۲ ۵</p> <p>W 325 S 9</p>	<p>As on No. 2, but</p> <p style="text-align: center;">۲۵</p>
4	"	1205 A H	<p>"</p> <p>W 319 S 87</p>	<p>no regnal year</p>
5	"	"	<p>"</p> <p>W 321 S. 9</p>	"
6	"	"	<p>"</p> <p>W 318 S 9</p>	"
7	"	"	<p>"</p> <p>W. 319 S 8.</p>	"
8	"	"	<p>(double struck)</p> <p>W 319 S .8</p>	"

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
VER Æ 9 10	Jodhpur	1215 A H Yr 45	<p style="text-align: center;">MĀN SINGH</p> <p>A H 1219-1259</p> <p>As on No 2, but 1219 (1)</p> <p>(9) (10) W. 317, 316 S 84, 87</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">A D 1804-1843</p> <p>As on No 2 but no</p>
11 12	"	— A H Yr 643	<p>no date</p> <p>(11) (12) W. 325, 320 S 105, 83</p>	<p>" Yr (1)</p>
13	"	— A H Yr -5	<p>"</p> <p>W 310 S 90</p>	<p>"</p>
VER AR 14	"	12641 A.H (= A D 1847)	<p style="text-align: center;">TAKHT SINGH</p> <p>A H 1259-1290</p> <p style="text-align: right;">BIST SHĀHI RUPEE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">شاه عالم ۱۲۵۹</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[ک سک مار]</p> <p>W 177. S 80</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">A D 1843-1873</p> <p>As on No 2 between دار and المعور</p> <p style="text-align: right;">PL XVI 6</p>
15	"	1264 A.H	<p>As on No 14 but without ک</p> <p>W. 173 S 9</p>	<p>"</p>

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 16	Jodhpur	— A. H Yr 22	<p>In lined circle</p> <p>محمد آکر شاہ</p> <p>سہ</p> <p>سہ عار</p> <p>W 344 S 10</p>	<p>PAISA</p> <p>حو [دینور دار المنصور سرب مانوس منصب حلوس ۲۲ سہ</p> <p>PL XVI 6 1310*</p>
AR 17		(Issued in 1858)	<p>In lined circle</p> <p>کرمان شاہ</p> <p>کون و کور آ کر نا ملک</p> <p>سہ</p> <p>ن سندو</p> <p>معلوہ انگلسا و</p> <p>Spray and آ above کو</p> <p>W 170 S 96</p>	<p>RUPY</p> <p>In lined circle</p> <p>سکہ بہادر</p> <p>شری ماتا جی</p> <p>سہ</p> <p>مہاراجہ سہ ۲۲ دھراج سری</p> <p>سہ</p> <p>سرب</p> <p>دینور</p> <p>PL XVI 7</p>
18	Palit Marwar	1926 S (=A D 1869)	<p>سہ برنگ</p> <p>نہد کوپن سندو</p> <p>سہ</p> <p>روز سہ ۱۵ سکہ ارد ۱۵ سکہ</p> <p>W 175 S 83</p>	<p>19۲۶</p> <p>سہ</p> <p>شری ماتا جی</p> <p>سہ</p> <p>ن</p> <p>سربالی ماروار</p> <p>PL XVI 8</p>

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
ER R 19	Jodhpur	— Yr 22	<p style="text-align: center;">JASWANT SINGH</p> <p>A.H 1290-1313</p> <p>As on No 17, but</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ॐ नु</p> <p>W. 175 S 79</p>	<p>A.D 1873-1895</p> <p>श्री माताजी</p> <p>सहार</p> <p>११</p> <p>सरी हसुत सग</p> <p>महारज दमरा</p> <p>[सब]</p> <p>[होदपुर]</p> <p>M 79</p> <p>PL XVI 9</p>
20	"	—	<p>As on No 19, but</p> <p style="text-align: center;">हरी</p> <p>W 173 S 77</p>	"
21	Palit	—	<p style="text-align: center;">मा</p> <p>W 176 S 83</p>	<p>श्री माताजी</p> <p>सहार</p> <p>सग सरी हसुत</p> <p>महारज</p> <p>सब [पाली]</p>
22	"	—	<p>W. 175 S 82</p>	<p>PL XVI. 10.</p>
23	"	<p>—</p> <p>A.H Yr 4</p>	<p>Lined and dotted border</p> <p style="text-align: center;">मरान मार</p> <p>कोन वक्तुरा [मलक]</p> <p>मान</p> <p>मच्छा अकलान मधु</p> <p>W. 174 S 85</p>	<p>श्री माताजी</p> <p>सहार</p> <p>मरान मर सग सरी हसुत</p> <p>महात</p> <p>सब दली राह</p> <p>PL XVI 11</p>

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 24 25 26	Jodhpur	—	Traces of dotted border. فرمان مہار کرن و کنویرا ملک (ست) (24) (25) (26) W. 325, 324, 308. B. .85, .9, .8.	و هندوستان معظمہ انگلستان قرب جودہ پس Pl. XVI. 12.

KARAULI

Capital, Karauli (26° 30' N., 77° 4' E.).

The Mahārāja of Karauli is the head of the Jādon clan of Rājputs, who claim to be descended from Kṛishṇa.

Rulers.	A. D.	Number of coins in collection.			Total.
		At	Æ		
Mānak Pāl . . .	1772	2	—		2
Harbaksh Pāl . . .	1804	1	—		1
Pratāp Pāl . . .	1838	1	—		1
Nar Singh Pāl . . .	1848	—	—		—
Madan Pāl . . .	1853	4	—		4
Jai Singh . . .	1869	—	—		—
Arjun Pāl . . .	1875	1	2		3
Bhanwar Pāl . . .	1886	4	1		5
					16

The earliest coins known of this State bear the name of Shāh 'Ālam and according to their regnal year were struck by Mānak Pāl. They bear some resemblance to the coins of Jaipur, but the 'jhār' (𑂔𑂱𑂰) is distinctive. The issues of Harbaksh and Pratāp can only be distinguished from each other by the regnal year of Akbar II, but on the coins of Madan Pāl and his successors the initial letter of the ruler's name in Nāgarī distinguishes the issuer.

In 1859 coins of a new type were issued on which Queen Victoria was recognized as suzerain, the legend on the obverse reading 'of the Empress, lawful Queen of England, year 1859'. The reverse continues 'فرمان مہار' 'of the Empress, lawful Queen of England, year 1859'. The reverse continues 'فرمان مہار' 'of the Empress, lawful Queen of England, year 1859'.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 19	Jodhpur	— Yr. 22	<p style="text-align: center;">JASWANT SINGH</p> <p>A.H. 1290-1313.</p> <p>As on No. 17, but</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय</p> <p>W. 175. S. .79.</p>	<p>A.D 1873-1895.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">श्री माताजी</p> <p style="text-align: center;">सहस्र</p> <p style="text-align: center;">२२</p> <p>सरी चसुनत सभे सङ्के</p> <p>महाराजे दमराज</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[عرب]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[جودپور]</p> <p>M. 79.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. XVI. 9.</p>
20	"	—	<p>As on No. 19, but</p> <p style="text-align: center;">सुहृ</p> <p>W. 173. S. .77.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">"</p>
21	Palit	—	<p style="text-align: center;">मा</p> <p>W. 176. S. .83.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">श्री माताजी</p> <p style="text-align: center;">सहस्र</p> <p style="text-align: center;">३३</p> <p>सहस्र सरी चसुनत</p> <p>महाराजे</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[عرب]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[پالی]</p>
22	"	—	<p style="text-align: center;">"</p> <p>W. 175. S. .82.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">"</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. XVI. 10.</p>
23	"	— A.H. Yr. 4	<p>Lined and dotted border.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">دژمان سار</p> <p style="text-align: center;">کرن وکتوریا [ملک]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">مستان</p> <p style="text-align: center;">معظمه انگلستان و هندو</p> <p>W. 174. S. .85.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">श्री माताजी</p> <p style="text-align: center;">सहस्र</p> <p>दमराज जो सभे सङ्के</p> <p>महात</p> <p>عرب پالی راجه</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl. XVI. 11.</p>

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	CO
Æ 24 25 28	Jodhpur	—	Traces of dotted border فرمان مار ک کون وکتورا ملک (س) (24) (25) (26) W. 325, 321, 308 S. 85, 9, 8	و هندوسان معظمه انگلسان سرب خودد پور	

Pl XVI 12

KARAUJI

Capital Karauli (26° 30' N 77° 4' E)

The Maharaja of Karauli is the head of the Jadon clan of Rajputs who claim to be descended from Krishna

Rulers	A D	Number of coins in collection		
		At	Æ	Total
Manak Pal	1772	2	—	2
Harbaksh Pal	1804	1	—	1
Pratap Pal	1838	1	—	1
Nar Singh Pal	1848	—	—	—
Madan Pal	1853	4	—	4
Jai Singh	1869	—	—	—
Arjun Pal	1875	1	2	3
Bhanwar Pal	1886	4	1	5
				16

The earliest coins known of this State bear the name of Shah 'Alam and according to their regnal year were struck by Manak Pal. They bear some resemblance to the coins of Jaipur, but the 'jhar' (झर) is distinctive. The issues of Harbaksh and Pratap can only be distinguished from each other by the regnal year of Akbar II but on the coins of Madan Pal and his successors the initial letter of the ruler's name in Nagari distinguishes the issuer.

In 1859 coins of a new type were issued on which Queen Victoria was recognized as suzerain the legend on the obverse reading 'of the Empress, lawful Queen of England year 1859'. The reverse continues 'سرب کرولی' 'The reverse continues

مانوس 'Struck at Karauli in the -th year of his fortunate reign'.
The 1859 (1809) is on some dies wrongly written 1852 (1802)

In 1891 Bhanwar Pal struck coins reading on the obverse 'Her Majesty, the Empress of India, year 1891', with a reverse similar to the previous issue

It may be mentioned that Karauli is written both کرولی and کرولی

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
(1) MĀNAK PĀL				
A.D. 1772-1804.				
RUPEE.				
At 1	Karauli	119- A.H. Yr 24	<p>شاه عالم</p> <p>دادشاه عار</p> <p>سکه مار</p> <p>W. 173 S. 8</p>	<p>Traces of circle</p> <p>مانوس</p> <p>مست</p> <p>۲۳ سہ حوس</p> <p>سرب</p> <p>کرولی (1)</p> <p>PL XVII. 5</p> <p>Karauli Darbar 19910</p>
2	"	— A.H. Yr 41	<p>As on No 1.</p> <p>W. 167 S. 85</p>	<p>As on No 1, but</p> <p>سہ ۲۱</p> <p>PL XVII. 6</p> <p>Karauli Darbar 19911</p>
HARBAKSH PĀL				
A.D. 1804-1838				
RUPEE				
3	"	1231 A.H. Yr. 10	<p>محمد اکبر شاہ داد شاہ عار</p> <p>۱۷۳۱ سہ</p> <p>ماحب قران</p> <p>W. 170 S. 85</p>	<p>As on No 1, but</p> <p>سہ ۱۰</p>

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			<p>PRATĀP PĀL</p> <p>A D 1838-1848</p> <p>RUPEE</p>	
AR 4	Karauli	— A R 1r 43 (of Ak bai II)	As on No 3, but no date W. 168 S 85	As on No 3, but 19913
			<p>MADAN PĀL</p> <p>A D 1853-1869</p> <p>RUPEE</p>	
5	"	12 -- A R 1r 13	As on No 3, but W. 161 S. 9	As on No 1, but Pl XVII 7 19914
8	"	1852 (sic) A D 1r 10	Lined circle and dots M 94 W 170 S 85.	Lined circle and dots
7	"	1852 (sic) A D 1r 12	W. 171 S 82	As on No 1, but Pl. XVII. 8
8	"	185- A D 1r 14	W. 169 S 8	19915

COINS OF KARAULI

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
ER R 9	—	1885 A D Yr 10	<p>ARJUN PĀL A.D 1875-1886</p> <p>रुपये</p> <p>As on No 5, but in place of म</p> <p>W 169 S 8</p>	<p>As on No 5, but in place of म</p> <p>Pl XVII 9 19916</p>
ER A 10	Karauli	1885 A D Yr 10	<p>As on No 9</p> <p>W 279 S 85</p>	<p>PAISA</p> <p>As on No 9</p>
11		1886 A.D Yr 11	<p>As on No 9</p> <p>W 281 S 85</p>	<p>As on No 9</p> <p>Pl XVII 10 19921</p>
ER R 12		1888 A D Yr 2	<p>BHANWAR PAL A D 1886-(regnant)</p> <p>रुपये</p> <p>As on No 9 b t</p> <p>W 171 S 85</p>	<p>As on No 9 but in place of म</p> <p>Pl XVII 11 19917</p>
13		1893 A.D Yr 8	<p>As on No 9</p> <p>W 171 S 85</p>	<p>As on No 9</p> <p>Pl XVII 11 19917</p>

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 14	Karauli	1893 A D 1r 8	As on No 9 W. 85 S. 7	HALF-RUPEE As on No 9 19918
15	—	18— A D 1r 11	As on No 9 W. 42 S 5	QUARTER RUPEE As on No 9, but 11 — 19919
Æ 16	—	1887 A D 1r 2	As on No 9, but 1887 — W. 279 S 8	PAISA As on No 9, but 1 — 19922

KUCHĀWAN (JODHPUR STATE)

Capital, Kuchnwan (27° 12' N., 74° 48' E)

This semi independent State was the only one allowed by Jodhpur to strike its own money

Its ruler has the title of Thakur and ranks as the first of the nobles of the second class, and belong to the Udawut clan of Rajputs.

Number of coins in collection.

Rulers	A D	At	Total
Sūray Mal	1757-1790	7	7
Kerā Singh	1857-[1]	4	4
			—
			11
			—

The old Kuchāwan rupee or *lopushahi* is a copy of the Ajmer rupee of year 31 of Shāh 'Ālam with the mint mark a sword (—) over the Shah on the obverse. It is believed to have been struck in the

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
At 8 9 10 11	Kuchl- WAN	1863 A D	<p>KESRI SINGH</p> <p>A D 1857-[1]</p> <p>RUPYR</p> <p>[ملک معظمہ]</p> <p>کون وک [تورنا]</p> <p>انگلستان و [مدرسہ]</p> <p>(8) (9) (10) (11)</p> <p>W 167, 167, 163 166</p> <p>S 71, 73, 70, 73</p>	<p>Lined and dotted circles</p> <p>کچاوں</p> <p>عرب</p> <p>علاقہ حدود پور</p> <p>۱۸۶۳ عسوی</p> <p>سہ</p> <p>Pl XVII 4</p> <p>11516</p>	SI

KISHANGARH

Capital, Kishangarh (26° 35' N, 74° 55' E)

The rulers of this State bear the title of Maharaja and are descended from the founder Kishan Singh, the ninth son of Uday Singh of Jodhpur

Number of coins in collection			
Rulers	A D	At	Total
In name of Shah Alam II		2	2
Prithvi Singh	1839-1879	3	3
			<u>5</u>

The earliest coins of the State are of Mughal type with the legends of Shah 'Alam. Those in this collection bear the regnal years 24 and 25, which establishes the years of their issue as A D 1783 and 1784. Prithvi Singh instituted a coinage in 1858, his twenty fourth year, with Queen Victoria's name on the obverse¹

¹ Webb, p. 65.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 8 9 10 11	Kuchha-wan	1863 A. D.	<p>KESRI SINGH</p> <p>A. D. 1857-[1].</p> <p>RUPEE.</p> <p>[ملک مکملہ]</p> <p>کون واک [نورنا]</p> <p>انگلستان و [مدرستان]</p> <p>(8) (9) (10) (11)</p> <p>W. 167, 167, 163, 168.</p> <p>S. .71, .73, .70, .73.</p>	<p>Lined and dotted circles.</p> <p>کیاوں</p> <p>مرتب</p> <p>علاقہ جودہ پور</p> <p>۱۸۶۳ عیسوی</p> <p>سنہ</p> <p>Pl. XVII. 4.</p> <p>11516.</p>

KISHANGARH

Capital, Kishangarh (26° 35' N., 74° 55' E.).

The rulers of this State bear the title of Mahārāja and are descended from the founder Kishan Singh, the ninth son of Udai Singh of Jodhpur.

Number of coins in collection.

Rulers.	A. D.	AR	Total.
In name of Shāh 'Ālam II		2	2
Prithvi Singh . . . 1839-1879		3	3
			<u>5</u>

The earliest coins of the State are of Mughal type with the legends of Shāh 'Ālam. Those in this collection bear the regnal years 24 and 25, which establishes the years of their issue as A.D. 1783 and 1784. Prithvi Singh instituted a coinage in 1838, his twenty-fourth year, with Queen Victoria's name on the obverse.¹

¹ Webb, p. 63.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 8 9 10 11	Kuchā-wan	1863 A D	<p>KESRI SINGH</p> <p>A D 1857-[1]</p> <p>RUPEE</p> <p>[ملکہ معظمہ]</p> <p>کون واک [تورنا]</p> <p>انگلستان و [هندوستان]</p> <p>(8) (9) (10) (11)</p> <p>W 167 167, 163 168</p> <p>S 74, 73, 70, 73</p>	<p>Lined and dotted circles</p> <p>کچاؤں</p> <p>صرب</p> <p>علاقہ حدود پور</p> <p>۱۸۶۳ عسوی</p> <p>PI XVII 4</p> <p>11516</p>

KISHANGARH

Capital, Kishangarh (26° 35' N, 74° 55' E)

The rulers of this State bear the title of Maharaja and are descended from the founder Kishan Singh, the ninth son of Uday Singh of Jodhpur

Rulers	A D	At	Total
In name of Shah 'Alam II		2	2
Prithvi Singh	1839-1879	3	3
			5

The earliest coins of the State are of Mughal type with the legends of Shah 'Alam. Those in this collection bear the regnal years 24 and 25, which establishes the years of their issue as A D 1783 and 1784. Prithvi Singh instituted a coinage in 1858, his twenty fourth year, with Queen Victoria's name on the obverse¹

¹ Webb, p. 63.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 8 9 10 11	Kuchāwan	1863 A. D.	<p>KESRĪ SINGH</p> <p>A. D. 1857-[?].</p> <p>RUPĒE.</p> <p>[ملک معظمہ]</p> <p>کربن وک [توریا]</p> <p>انگلستان و [هندوستان]</p> <p>(8) (9) (10) (11)</p> <p>W. 167, 167, 163, 168.</p> <p>S. .74, .73, .70, .73.</p>	<p>Lined and dotted circles.</p> <p>کچاون</p> <p>ضرب</p> <p>علاقہ جودہ پور</p> <p>۱۸۶۳ عیسوی</p> <p>سنہ</p> <p>Pl. XVII. 4.</p> <p>11516.</p>

KISHANGARH

Capital, Kishangarh (26° 35' N., 74° 55' E.).



The rulers of this State bear the title of Mahārāja and are descended from the founder Kishan Singh, the ninth son of Udai Singh of Jodhpur.

Number of coins in collection.

Rulers.	A. D.	AR	Total.
In name of Shāh 'Ālam II		2	2
Prithvī Singh	1839-1879	3	3
			<u>5</u>

The earliest coins of the State are of Mughal type with the legends of Shāh 'Ālam. Those in this collection bear the regnal years 24 and 25, which establishes the years of their issue as A.D. 1783 and 1784. Prithvī Singh instituted a coinage in 1858, his twenty-fourth year, with Queen Victoria's name on the obverse.¹

¹ Webb, p. 63.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
In name of <u>Shāh 'Ālam II</u>				
RUPEE.				
ER Ar 1	Kishan- garh	— A H Yr 24	Portion of <u>Shah 'Ālam's</u> legend W 166 S 85	مانوس مسیت  کشکرو مانوس سرب ۲۴ [سنة]
2	,	— A H Yr 25	As on No 1 W 165 S. 75	As on No 1, but سنة ۲۵ 11877
PRITHVI SINGH				
A D 1839-1879				
RUPEE.				
3 4 5		(1)292	رنا وکسو ملکہ معظہ و مد سلطنت انگلسا W. (3) 168, (4) 166, (5) 165 S. 95, 95, 8	[مسکہ] نرمہی نہا  کشکرو مانوس مسیت مہا سرب ۲۱۲ (۱) PL XVII 13 11522, 11953

KOTAH

Capital, Kotah (25° 10' N, 75° 52' E)

The State of Kotah is ruled by an Udaya branch of the Bundi family. The head of the State bears the title of Mahārāo and is of the Chauhān race of Rājputs.

Rulers	A D	Number of coins in collection			
		N	R	AL	Total
Chhatar Sal II	1866	—	9	2	11
Umed Singh II	1889	—	—	—	—
					<u>11</u>

The coins of this State were formerly struck at three mints, viz, Kotah city, Jhālra Patan, and Gagraun, but in 1870 the Political Agent reported to the Government that there was only one mint in the State, that at Kotah city.¹

The coins of Kota in the name of the 'Empress of England' bear the same symbols (🕌 🕌) as the earlier coins of Bundi, and they seem to have the same mint, written *سدى* instead of *دند*. The attribution to Kota seems guaranteed by all the authorities however, although the mint name is certainly not *كوطه* as read by Webb.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			CHHATAR SAL II	
			A D 1866-1889	
			RUPEE	
AR 1	Kotah (?)	— A H Yr 44	Lined and dotted circles نادر شاه عاری ? انگلستان ? ملکه معظمه W. 172 S 115	Lined and dotted circles SILVER مادوس مهمب سنة ۱۲۴۵ 🕌 خلوس صوب دند کا [?] Pl XVIII 3 19969

¹ Webb, p. 91

COINS OF KOTAH

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
PER	AR 2	Kotah	— Yr. 2	As on No. 1. W. 173. S. .77.	As on No. 1, but " سنگ 1191
	3	"	— Yr. 4	M. 110. " W. 173 S. .77.	" سنگ
	4	"	— Yr. 14	" W. 172. S. .8.	" سنگ 19970
	5	"	— Yr. 15	M. 110. " W. 175. S. 1-15.	" سنگ
	6 7 8	"	— Yr. 19	" (6) (7) (8) W. 173, 173, 173 S. .75, .87, .82.	" سنگ
	9	"	— Yr. 21	" W. 173. S. .8.	" سنگ
PER	Æ 10 11	"	— Yr. 15	As No 1, but square, double struck. (10) (11) W. 281, 281. S. .85 x 84, .89 x .85.	As on No. 1, but " سنگ

PAISA

MEWÂR (UDAIPUR)

Capital, Udaipur (24° 35' 19" N, 73° 43' 23" E)

Rulers	A D	Number of coins in collection		
		At	Æ	Total
Bhim Singh	1778-1828	21	—	21
Sardar Singh	1838	—	—	—
Swarup Singh	1842-61	37	14	51
				<hr/> 72

Three mints have been worked in Mewar—at Chitor, Udaipur and Bhilwara. The early pieces issued are of Shāh 'Ālam's types. The 'Chitori' rupee can be identified by its having five strokes over the 'h' of 'Badshah', while the 'Udaipuri' has in addition to the strokes a 'jhar' and a star. The 'Bhilwari' rupee is a copy of the Shahjahanabad type of Shah 'Ālam. The Chitor and Bhilwara mints have been closed for many years the latter before 1870 but the Udaipur mint was in operation as recently as 1913. In the early part of the nineteenth century Bhim Singh issued the coin known as the 'Chandori' rupee which was struck at the Udaipur mint and current during his reign and also those of his successors Jawan Singh and Sardar Singh, but was withdrawn and melted down by Swarup Singh¹. For this reason the coin is of some rarity and is not represented here. The currency issued by Swarup Singh to take the place of those melted was called the New Chandori (No 534) and was struck at Udaipur also. It is said that the marks on them have no special significance. In 1851 or 1852 the same ruler issued coins of another new type (No 550) which were struck in gold and silver the latter in various denominations.

The Nagari inscription upon the obverse is 'Chitrakuta Udayapura' and the design below is supposed to represent mountains. The reverse reads Dosti Landhana (Friend of London).

Although the State seems to have been well supplied with currency in the shape of silver and gold too for that matter it does not seem to have considered copper coins to be of much importance. The 'Bhilwara' paisa was certainly struck in the principality but it appears to have had a greater circulation in the Bhilwara district than in Mewar proper, while the 'Trisulia' and 'Dhungla' paisa were not struck at the State mints but coined by the 'Souars' or goldsmiths of Chitor and Umarda (a village near Udaipur) respectively. All three of these types have been continually struck since the days of Shah Ālam and are still in use.

¹ Webb p. 12

COINS OF MEWĀR

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
VER	AR	— A H Yr 11	<p>CHITORĪ RUPEE</p> <p>شاه عالم [ع]</p> <p>بادشاہ ع</p> <p>ک</p> <p>سکہ سار</p> <p>above : of بادشاہ</p> <p>W average 166 6</p> <p>S 7 to 75</p>	<p>Usual reverse formula no mint or year legible</p> <p>PI XVIII</p>
11 12	—	—	<p>HALF RUPEE</p> <p>As on No 1</p> <p>(11) (12)</p> <p>W 82 83</p> <p>S 57 64</p>	As on No 1
13 14	—	—	<p>UDAIPURI RUPEE</p> <p>As on No 1 but with addition of jbar and star</p> <p>W 168</p> <p>S 8</p>	As on No 1
15 16	—	—	<p>RUPEE</p> <p>As on No 1</p> <p>(15) (16)</p> <p>W 166 166</p> <p>S 76 73</p>	As on No 1
17 18	—	—	<p>(17) (18)</p> <p>W 16 165</p> <p>S 75 77</p>	
19	—	—	<p>W 166</p> <p>S 85</p>	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
HALF RUPEE				
18	—	—	As on No 1	As on No 1
20	—	—	W. 82. S. 6	11895
21	—	—	"	"
			W. 83 S. 65	
SWARUP SINGH				
A D 1842-1861				
CHANDORI RUPEE				
22	—	—	* ३	३ *
23			o ::	
24			(22) (23, 24) (25)	
25			W 166, 166, 165	
26			S 75, 8, 75,	
27			(26) (27)	
			W 165, 164	
			S 8, 8	Pl XVIII 6
HALF RUPEE				
28	—	—	As on No 22	As on No 22
29			(28) (29) (30) (31)	
30			W 83 82 82, 82	
31			S 62, 60, 63, 57	
QUARTER RUPEE				
32	—	—	As on No 22	As on No 22
33			(32) (33) (34)	
34			W. 42, 42, 41	
			S 57, 57, 48	

COINS OF MEWĀR

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
VER R			TWO ANNAS	
35	—	—	As No 22	As on No 22
36			(35) (36) (37)	
37			W 21 21 20	
			S 45 4 37	
			ANNA	
38	—	—	As on No 22	As on No 22
			W 10	
			S 35	
			SWARUP SHARI RUPEE	
39	—	(1851-	चित्रकूट	Within octafoul
40		2 A D)	उदयपुर	दोदि
41			(Hills of Chitrakut)	सधन
42			(39) (40) (41)	
43			W 168 167 166	
44			S 93 93 94	
45			(42 43) (44 45)	
46			W 168 166	
			S 93 94	
			(46)	
			W 166	
			S 93	
			PL XVIII 7	
			HALF RUPEE	
47	—	—	As on No 39	As on No 39
48			(47) (48) (49)	
49			W 80 83 82	
			S 72 7 7	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 50 51 52	—	—	<p>FOUR ANNAS</p> <p>As on No 39</p> <p>(50) (51) (52)</p> <p>W. 41, 40, 41</p> <p>S. 61, 62, 57.</p>	<p>As on No 39</p>
53 54 55 56	—	—	<p>TWO ANNAS</p> <p>As on No 39</p> <p>(53) (54) (55) (56)</p> <p>W 20, 21, 20, 20</p> <p>S 47, 47, 55, 42</p>	<p>As on No 39</p>
57 58	—	—	<p>ANNA</p> <p>As on No 39</p> <p>(57) (58)</p> <p>W 10, 10</p> <p>S 38, 37</p>	<p>As on No 39</p>
AE 59	—	—	<p>BHILWARA PAISA</p> <p>Rude copy of Shah 'Alams legends</p> <p>♂ above ♀</p> <p>W 267</p> <p>S 95</p>	<p>Usual reverse formula</p> <p>PI XVIII 8</p>
60 61 62 63 64 65	—	—	<p>(60) (61) (62) (63)</p> <p>W 248, 245 240, 220</p> <p>S 77, 75 7, 75</p> <p>(64) (65)</p> <p>W 246, 251</p> <p>S 8 85</p>	<p>"</p>
66 67 68	—	—	<p>TRISULIA PAISA.</p> <p>Trident.</p> <p>(66) (67) (68)</p> <p>W 86 84 80</p> <p>S 77, 64, 64</p>	<p>Double trident</p>

SII

COFF

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
ER E			DHINGOLA PAISA	
69	—	—	شا	Trident.
70				
71				
72			W. 45 S 55	.

SHĀHPUR (MEWĀR STATE)

Capital, Shahpur (27° 23' 45" N, 76° 1' E.)

The ruling family of this State belong to the Sesodia Rajput clan. Its chief has the title of Rajadhiraj and is feudatory to both Udaipur and the British Government.

Coins in gold, silver, and copper have been struck at this mint, the first two of them being of the same type as those issued by 'Alamgir II of Shahjahanabad mint but with a small trisul as mint mark. The copper coins are indescribable, but have Shah 'Ālam's legends in bungled Persian script. The mint was closed in 1870 by order of the British Government.

Ruler R
In name of Shah 'Ālam 15 Number of coins in collection
Total 15

Two other feudal States of Mewar, viz., Bhūnda and Salūmba, have issued coins in copper, but are not represented in this collection (See Wehh, *Currencies of Rajputana*, pp 16-17)

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
ER R			In name of Alamgir II	
1	Shahjāl a nabād	11[6]8 A.H. 1r 121	RUPEE	
			شاہ عالمگیر	۴۰ جہاں آباد
			آ	دار الحلا ساء
			مادشاہ عار ۱۱	صرب
			ک	صمصا مانوس
			سکہ مار	۱۲ حلوں
			W 167 S 77	

COINS OF PARTĀBGARH

Shāh 'Ālam and were dated 1119. The mint-name when present is ديوکرو, their peculiar epigraphy renders their identification an easy matter when it is absent, as is usual. They bear the regnal years 26 and 29 although the Hijrī date is the same on both. Another issue of them was made in the reign of Sawant Singh, dated 1236 (i.e. A.D. 1820), with the regnal date 45, which could not possibly refer to Shah 'Ālam. The same date was retained in the coins issued by Udaya Singh somewhere about 1870, the full legend reading سکه مارک شاه لیس ۱۲۳۶ 'Auspicious coin of the victorious monarch the sovereign of London, 1236'. Copper coins of an earlier reign than that of Udaya Singh have so far been unidentified, but during his period, 1864–1890, two different types were struck, the first apparently dated 1935 Samvat (A.D. 1878). The obverse of this has a rude representation of a sunface with hands (?) and an inscription in Nagari with Samvat date on the reverse. The second issue has a sunface also but of different type, and with two swords below. On the other side the Samvat date, 1943 (A.D. 1886) is given within an oval with 'Partabgarh' State' above and below. Coins of this type are not represented in this collection.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
----------	------	------	---------	---------

In name of Shah 'Ālam II

OLD SALIM SHAHI RUPEE

VER. R.

1

—

1199

A.H.

1r 261

Traces of dotted border

شاه عالم

نادرشاه عار (1) 1119

ک

سکه مار

W 168

S 8

ماوس

میت

سکه ۲۱ خلوس

مر

PI XVIII 10

2

3

4

—

1199

A.H.

1r 29

(2) (3) (4)

W 161, 164 166

S 74 7 73

but

,

PI XVIII 11

(2) A.S.B. 2903, (3)
A.S.B. 2904, (4) I.M.
11881

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
HALF RUPEE.				
AK 5 6 7	—	—	As on No 1 (5) (6) (7) W. 81, 82, 82 S 61, 62 62	SI As on No 1. (6) 11883
8 9 10	—	1236 A H Y ₁ 45	As on No 1, but ۱۲۳۶ (8) (9) (10) W. 168, 168, 168 S 76 72, 72	As on No 1, but ۱۲۳۶ PI XVIII 12
FOUR ANNAS				
11	—	,	As on No 1 but ۱۲۳۶ عار W. 41 S 45	As on No 1
NEW SALIM SHĀHI RUPEE				
12 13 14	—	,	نادر شاه عارف ۱۲۳۶ سکاه شاه لندن (12) (13) (14) W. 169, 169, 167 S 67, 71, 65	مانوس میس سکاه ۴۰ طوس مر PI XIX. 1.
HALF RUPEE				
15	—	"	As on No 12 W. 83 S 65.	As on No 12

COINS OF PARTĀBGARH

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
VER R			FOUR ANNAS.	
16	—		As on No 12.	As on No 12.
17			(16) (17) (18) (19)	
18			W. 41, 41, 40, 40	
19			S 5, 5, 5, 5	
			TWO ANNAS.	
20	—		As on No 12	As on No 12
21			(20) (21) (22) (23)	
22			W. 21 22, 20, 20,	
23			S 46, 42, 43, 4,	
24			(24) (25)	
25			W. 20, 20	
			S 4 4	
PER Æ			PAISA	
26	Partāb-		Surface with hands (1)	॥ श्री
27	garh (1)		(26) (27)	रीयासक[त]
			W 119, 117	रतसम
			S 75 7.	
28	—		"	श्री
29			(28) (29) (30)	रीयासक
30			W. 115 116, 114	तरसम
			S. 7, 74, 75	

PL. XIX. 2

TONK

Capital, Tonk (26° 10' 43" N, 75° 50' 6" E.)

This State is the only Muhammadan principality in Rājputāna. It is not in one large portion but scattered about in six divisions, Tonk, Aligarh, Rampūra, Nimbhora, Pirawa, Chapra, and Sironj which are separated from each other by distances varying from 20 to 250 miles

Its rulers bear the title of Nawāb and are Pathāns of the Boner tribe. The State of Tonk was founded in 1806 by Amīr Khan, who, for services rendered to Holkar, received Tonk in return, augmented later by the gift by the British Government of Rampura Fort and Aligarh-Rāmpura.

Rulers.	Number of coins in collection			
	A D	Ar	Æ	Total
Wazir Muhammad <u>Khān</u>	1834	4	1	5
Muhammad 'Alī <u>Khān</u>	1861	8	1	9
Muhammad Ibrāhīm 'Alī <u>Khān</u>	1867	2	2	4
				<hr/> 18 <hr/>

The currency issued by this State during the reigns of the first three of the Khāns, appears to have been struck at Sironj, a Mughāl mint from the time of Akbar but infrequently used. On the accession of Ibrāhīm 'Alī the mint was transferred from Sironj to the capital, and مرک سرونج appears in the legend instead of مرک سرونج previously used.

The earliest coins of this State in the collection are those of Wazir Muhammad and are of Mughal type, bearing the legends of Muhammad Akbar with the usual mint formula. After 1858 the obverse legend bears the name of Queen Victoria, '(In the) reign of Her Majesty, Queen of the Kingdom exalted in position Victoria, struck at Sironj'. On the reverse are given the Nawab's name and titles and Hijrī date, Muhammad, Nasrat Jang Bahadur, Wazir Khan, Proprietor of the State, year 1277. His successor Muhammad 'Alī issued coins bearing a similar legend on the obverse to those just described, but the reverse legend continued 'Brave furious in war, Nawab Muhammad 'Alī Khan Wazir Proprietor of the State 1288'. The date must be an error for he was deposed in 1285 (= A D 1867). The coins of his successor, the present ruler, Ibrāhīm 'Alī, bear nearly the same inscription as the last on the obverse, but terminate دارالریاست 'Seat of the State Tonk', and conclude the legend on the other side with a couplet which the late Mr. C J Rodgers¹ rendered as

سکه سازک رد ار فصل بران
رئیس دولت ابراهیم علمدار

¹ *I M Cat* (1893) Part 2 p 179

COINS OF TONK

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
VER AR 1	Sironj	1253 A H Yr 3	<p>WAZIR MUHAMMAD KHAN</p> <p>A. H 1250-1281</p> <p>[شاہاد عار]</p> <p>محمد اکبر شاہ</p> <p>صاحب ۱۲۴۰ قراں [تاج]</p> <p>سکہ مبارک</p> <p>W 166 S 78</p>	<p>RUPEE</p> <p>مانوس</p> <p>صفت</p> <p>مانوس ۳۰</p> <p>صرب</p> <p>سروچ سکہ ۳</p> <p>PI XIX 3 11521</p>
2		1269 A H Yr 451	<p>As on No 1 but 1211</p> <p>W 165 S 75</p>	<p>As on No 1, but ۳۰ (1)</p> <p>11520</p>
VER AE 3		1253 A H Yr —	<p>As on No 1, but 1211</p> <p>W 241 S 80</p>	<p>PAISA</p> <p>As on No 1, but</p> <p>❖ ❖ ❖</p> <p>PI XIX. 4</p>
VER AR 4		1277 A. H	<p>محمد اکبر شاہ</p> <p>عہد ملک</p> <p>سلطنت</p> <p>ربیع الثانی و کنوڑہ</p> <p>[صرب سروچ]</p> <p>W. 164 S 83</p>	<p>RUPEE</p> <p>محمد نصر محمد بہادر</p> <p>وارث خان</p> <p>الملك</p> <p>الدولہ سکہ ۱۲۷۷</p>

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
At 6	Sironj	—	As on No. 4. W. 161 S. 8	As on No. 4, but undated. PI. XIX. 5.	SII
<p style="text-align: center;">MUḤAMMAD 'ALĪ KHĀN</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A H 1281-1285 A D 1864-1867.</p>					
RUPEE					
6	"	1288 A H Yr 33 (Victoria I)	عهد معظمه ملكه [دار] سلطه رمع الدرجه وكبريت صرب سروچ سه ۲۲ W. 174 S. 89	بهادر صولت حك IFAA نواب محمد على خان ملكه الدوله ورتبر PI. XIX. 7.	
7	"	1289 A. H Yr 34	As on No 6, but IF-AA W. 171 S. 91	As on No 6, but ۲۲ سه	
8	"	128— A H	As on No. 6 W. 174 S. 78	As on No 6	
HALF-RUPEE					
9	"	1289 A H Yr —	As on No 6 W. 87 S. 66	As on No. 6.	

COINS OF TONK

	Metal No	M nt	Date	Obverse	Reverse
ER	AR 10	Sironj	128— A H	As on No 6 but IPA— W 87 S 64	As on No 6
	11		—	As on No 6 W 44 S 60	FOLF ANNAS As on No 6
	12 13		—	As on No 6 W (12) 22 (13) 22 S 50 48	TWO ANNAS As on No 6
ER	Æ 14		1288 A H Yr 33	As on No 6 W 236 S 97	PAISA As on No 6
				<p>MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM ALI KHAN</p> <p>A H 1285 A.D. 1867</p>	
ER	AR 15 16	Tonk	1290 A H (A D 1873)	<p>شهد ملكه محمد</p> <p>سلط</p> <p>۱۸۷۰</p> <p>کس وکیرا دارالر</p> <p>س</p> <p>با دولت</p> <p>(15) (16) W 1-1 1-2 S 91, 8</p>	<p>اراهم سجان</p> <p>دولت</p> <p>۱۲۹۱</p> <p>عمل دران رس</p> <p>مارک</p> <p>سکه رد ار</p>

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 17	Tonk	1294 A. H.	<p>ن انگلستا و مصر هند و عهد ملكه معظمه ستان مر [توندك] (?)</p>	<p>صولت جنگ دهـادر ۱۲۹۴ ادرامم علمهان محمد [نواب (?)]</p>
18	"	1295 A. H.	<p>W. 127. S. -78.</p> <p>W. 126. S. -75.</p>	<p>Similar, but dated ۱۳۱۵</p>

PART III CENTRAL INDIA, ETC

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BHOPĀL

Capital, Bhopal ($23^{\circ} 15' 35''$ N, $77^{\circ} 25' 56''$ E)

This State was founded by Dost Muhammad, an Afghan officer in the service of Aurangzeb, who took advantage of the dissensions in the Mughal empire at that period (1690), to seize Bhopāl and make himself independent

Rulers	A D	Number of coins in collection		
		At	A'	Total
Kudsia Begam	1819	5	3	8
Jahāngir Muhammad	1837	—	—	—
Sikandar Begam	1844	5	6	11
Shah Jahan Begam	1868	11	30	41
Shah Jahan II Begam	1901	—	—	—
				60

The coins of Bhopal in this collection begin with those of the reign of Kudsia Begam. They bear the usual legend of Muhammad Akbar and are of the mint of Daulatgarh with the characteristic mint-mark of Bhopal. Later coins do not bear the ruler's name, but give the Hijri date and denomination. The word *نيس* or *نيس* on the coins of Sikandar may refer to the purity of the metal or to Kudsia Begam the first queen.

This mint has at different periods struck its coinage in all three metals, i.e. gold silver and copper, and continued operations until late in the reign of Shah Jahan Begam. Since 1897 the British rupee has been the only legal tender.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			KUDSIA BEGAM	
			A H 1235-1253	A D 1819-1837
			RUPEE	
AR	Daulatgarh	123-	محمد اكر بادشاہ عار	مانوس
1		A H		میت
2		11 13	صاحب مران نای	سکہ
			ک	سہ ۱۲ حلوں
			آسکہ مارا	مرپ
			(1) (2)	دولت کرہ
			W 168 16	
			S 80 71	
				PI XIX. 8

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
R 3	—	— Yr 15	As on No 1, but no date W. 168 S 73	As on No 1, but سنة 15	SIL
4	—	— Yr 18	W 167 S 75	سنة 18	
5	—		As on No 1, but W 20 S 48	As on No 1	
F 6	Bhopal	— Yr 25	In circle سنة 25 W 259 S 88	PAISA Circle سنة 25	COPP ASE
7		— Yr 29	W 259 S 85	سنة 29	ASE
8		— Yr 28	سنة 28 W 260 S 85	سنة 28 PI XIX. 8	ASP

SIKANDAR BEGAM

A D 1264-1285

A D 1847-1868

PILVER

R 9		1271 A D	سنة 71 W. 168 S 73	سنة 71 سنة 71	SILVER
--------	--	-------------	--------------------------	------------------	--------

COINS OF BHOPĀL

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 10	Bhopāl.	1272 A H	As on No. 9 (Double struck.) W. 169 S. 85	As on No 9, but 1272
11	"	1275 A H	" W. 168 S. 8	1270
12	"	1282 A H.	As on No 9, but r above W. 169 S 85	1272
13	"	1275 A H	TWO ANNAS بھوپال M 144 W 21 S 42	1270 سہ
Æ 14 15	"	1276 A H (A.D. 1859)	ANNA 1276 سہ مرتب بھوپال (14) (15) W 470, 476 S 707, 105	انک اند PI XIX 11
16	"	1278 A. H	HALF ANNA As on No 14, but 1278 W. 241 S 76.	سم اند

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ 17 18 19	Bhopāl	1263 A H	۱۲۶۳ سے سرب بھوپال (17) (18) (19) W. 116, 119, 117 S 69, 75, 65	پاؤ انا PI XIX. 12.	COF
			SHĀH JAHĀN BEGAM		
			A H 1285-1319	A D 1868-1901	
R 20	"	1285 A H Yr 5	As on No 9, but 9 W 168 S 75	As on No 9, but ۱۲۸۵	SILV
21 22	"	1288 A H Yr 7	(21) (22) W 169 167 S 8 8	۱۲۸۸	
23	"	1304 A H Yr 15	بھوپال سے سرب W 168 S 7	۱۳۰۴ سے شکری	
24	"	1306 A H Yr 17	As on No 23, but ۱۳۰۶ W 165 S 71	As on No 23, but ۱۳۰۶	

COINS OF BHOPAL

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
ER AR	Bhopal		HALF RUPEE		
25		1288 A H Yr 7	As on No 23 but v	As on No 23	
			W 84 S -		
26		1288 A H Yr 8			
			W 84 S		
27				QUARTER RUPEE	
28				As on No 23 but A	As on No 23
			(2-) (28) W 42 42 S 55 55		
29			130 A H	As on No 23 but date less	As on No 23 but 17 -
				W 41 S 0	
30		1288 A H Yr 7	As on No 23 but v	As on No 23	
			W 21 S 5		
ER AE			TWO ANNAS		
31		1288 A H	Ornamental border	Ornamental border	
32			س	سکری	
33			پہو دل	۲ انا ۸۵	
			سرب	ناو انا	
			(31) (32) (33) W 118 114 111 S 75 80 80		

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	COI
34 35	Bhopāl	1289 A H	Ornamental border, ش بہوپال مرتب (34) (35) W. 475, 476 S 1 02, 1 03	Ornamental border, شہری ۱۲۸۹ سہ نک آدہ Pl XX. 1.	
36	"	1302 A H	شکم شاہجہان مرتب نک آدہ W 480 S 1 07 (Many ornaments both sides)	۱۳۲ سہ بہوپال مرتب	
37	"	1303 A H	W 475 S 1 18	As on No 36 but ۱۳۲ Pl XX.	
38 39	"	130- A H	" (38) (39) W. 482 472 S 1 07, 1 08	" ۱۳ -	
40	"	1286 A H	As on No 36 W 240 S 92	Half Anna شہری ۱۲۸۷ سہ نک آدہ	
41	"	"	W 237 S 85	"	

COINS OF BHOPĀL

ER	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
42	Æ	Bhopāl	1289	As on No 36	۱۲۸۹ هجری
43			A H	W. 239. S 81	سنة سم اند
QUARTER-ANNA.					
44		"	1287	As on No 36	۱۲۸۷ هجری
45			A H	(44) (45) W 118, 115. S 63, 7	سنة پاو آند
46		"	1288	"	As on No 44, but
			A H	W 116 S 7	۱۲۸۸
HALF-ANNA.					
47		"	—	سکم	As on No 44, but date-
48			A H	شاهجهان نواب سم اند	less
				(47) (48) W 213, 201 S 85, 93	
49		"	130—	نس	۱۳— هجری
50			A H	بھوپال	سم
51				سرب	سم اند
				W. 240 S 83	M 162
QUARTER ANNA.					
52		"	1289	As on No 49	As on No 49, but
			A H	W. 116 S 75	۱۲۸۹

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	CO
Æ 53 54	Bhopāl	1289 A. II	As on No. 49. (53) (54) W. 120, 122 S. -7, -72	As on No. 49, but 1281	
55 56	"	128- A II.	" (55) (56) W. 114, 117 S. -7, 71	" 128-	
57	"	1299 A II	" W. 120. S. 84	محمدي سنة ١٢٩٩	
58 59 60	"	1303 A II.	As on No. 49, but بار آء (58) (59) (60) W. 120, 118, 116 S. 73, -73, 73.	" 1303	

BIJĀWAR

Capital, Bijāwar (24° 37' N, 79° 31' E).

This State is in the Bundelkhand district and its Chief, who has the title of Sawāi Maharāja, is of a Bundela Rājput clan

Ruler.	A D	Number of coins in collection
Ratan Singh	1810	AR 2 Total 2

The coins (Nos. 705, 706) in the collection were sent to the Museum through the Bundelkhand Agency as specimens of the current 'Ratan shāh' struck at Bijāwar. They are apparently an imitation of the Chhatarpur rupee (see p 291 f.) The Bijāwar mint was closed in 1897.

COINS OF BIJĀWĀR

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1 2	—	11 4(1)	<p>BIJAWĀR</p> <p>RATAN SHĀHI RUPEE</p> <p>حامی دس (?) فصل عالم باد</p> <p>W 164 S 70</p>	<p>مانوس مہمت ۴ سہ حلوس (1)</p> <p>Pl XX. 3</p> <p>Bundelkhand Agency</p>

SRINAGAR IN BUNDELKHAND

Many of the smaller States in Central India but especially in Bundelkhand have never had a coinage of their own, but made free use of the currency struck by their more powerful neighbours. The coins described below were very popular in these States, and circulated there under various names, such as the 'Srinagari', 'Jai Ram shahi',

'Chickara' and Ratan shahi' rupees. These are all of one type and were struck at Srinagar a decayed town in the Hamirpur District U.P. which was founded in the early part of the eighteenth century by Mohan Singh illegitimate son of Chhatar Sal. The pieces in the collection were apparently sent to the Museum at the request of the authorities as specimens of local currency. Copper coins (Nos 16-24) were also struck in large numbers from the Srinagar mint, bearing the device of a trident on one side and lotus bud on the other.

The trident of Śiva was a favourite emblem of the Marathas and the coins on which it appears, both rupees and paise are generally called Balashahi¹.

Ruler	A D	Number of coins in collection
—	—	At 15 At 9 Total 24

¹ Prinssep in his *Useful Tables* (pp 24-25) says that the word 'Balashahi' is derived from the name of BALAJI, Pandit the officer who was in charge of the Peshwa's various mints.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1	—	1212 A H Yr 38	<p>...</p> <p>نفل حامی</p> <p>هفت</p> <p>۱۲۱۲</p> <p>کاشور</p> <p>W 169 S 77.</p>	<p>مانوس</p> <p>سمت</p> <p>☼</p> <p>سه ۳۸ خاوس</p> <p>سرب</p> <p>Mint incomplete</p> <p>PI XX. 4. I NC 11190</p>
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	—	— A H Yr 30	<p>نفل</p> <p>حامی ۳۰ دن</p> <p>هفت</p> <p>(2) (3) (4) (5) W 169, 167, 167 165 S 7, 7, 7, 7,</p> <p>(6) (7) (8) (9) W 165, 165, 163, 163 S 65, 65, 7, 7,</p> <p>(10) W 168 S 7</p>	<p>مانوس</p> <p>سمت</p> <p>☼</p> <p>سه ۳۱ خاوس</p> <p>Pl. XX. 5. (2, 3) From Charkhat</p>
11 12 13 14 16	—	"	<p>"</p> <p>(11) (12) (13) (14) W. 167, 168 166, 168 S 7, 7, 7, 7,</p> <p>(15) W. 169 S 75</p>	<p>"</p> <p>(11) From Alipur jagir, (12) from Sarila, (13) from Sarila, (14) 11191, (15) A SB 2911</p>

COINS OF SRINAGAR IN BUNDELKHAND

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R	Æ		BALASHAHII PAISA.	
16	—	—		
17	—	A.H.	محمد	مانوس
18	—	1 r 5	حالی ۷ دس	مسب
19	—			سہ ۱۰ ۵ حلوں
20	—		(16) (17) (18) (19) W 235 232 238 230 S 75, 75 75 84	PL XX 6 (16-19) From Sankh
			(20) W 232 S 75 x 75	
21	—	—		
			W 233 S 8	From Tori Fathpur
22	—	—		
23	—	—		
			W 238 S 72	12238
24	—	—		
			W 214 S 75	A.S.R.

CHHATARPUR

Capital Chhatarpur (24° 54' N 79° 38' E)

The Maharaja of Chhatarpur is of the Puar tribe of Rajputs whose ancestor in the days of Marathi disturbance dispossessed the descendant of Chhatar Sul then ruling and was granted a sanad by the British Government in 1806

Ruler
Jagat Singh

A.D.
1854

Number of coins in collection
At 26 Total 26

The rupees struck at Chhatarpur¹ until 1882 when the mint was closed by order of the Government bore the couplet of Shah 'Alam II

¹ Prinsep says (p. 20) that this mint dates from 1816

The Raja shahi as the Chhatarpur coin is called is of a very distinctive type and easily recognized for in the centre of the field between the words باد and لم a flower with a long stalk is exhibited, which appears to represent the helianthus or sunflower. The legend on the reverse is the usual formula with mint چھترپور

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	SIL
At 1	Chhatarpur	— A.H. Yr 11	<p>RAJA SHAHI RUPIE</p> <p>الہ محمد حامی اوس فصل ❀ شاہ عالم نام بادشاہ</p> <p>W 173 S 75</p>	<p>مابوس مست سہ ۱۱ جالوس شہر چھترپور</p> <p>From Sagar district</p>	
2		Yr 12	<p>W 172 S 75</p>	<p>As on No 1 but سہ ۱۲</p> <p>PL XX 7</p>	
3		Yr 15	<p>W 172 S 8</p>	<p>سہ ۱۵</p> <p>From Sagar district</p>	
4 5		— A.H. Yr 16	<p>(4) (5) W 172 171 S 8 8</p>	<p>سہ ۱۶</p> <p>From Sagar district</p>	
6		Yr 17	<p>W 172 S 8</p>	<p>سہ ۱۷</p> <p>From Sagar district</p>	
7		1129 A.H. Yr 20	<p>1129 W 171 S 75</p>		

COINS OF CHHATARPUR

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
ER 8	Chhatarpur	1192 A.H. Yr 20	As on No 1, but 111r W. 171. S 75	As on No 1
9	'	" Yr 21	' W 171 S 75	" r1 From Sagar district.
10	'	— A.H. Yr 22	" W. 171 S. 75	" rr From Sagar district.
11	'	" Yr 24	" W. 169 S 7	" r2
12	"	1192	"	"
13		A.H.	"	"
14		Yr 25	(12) (13) (14) W 171, 169, 170 S 75 75 75	r3 From Sagar district.
15	'	— A.H. Yr 25	W. 166 S 75	"
16	"	1192	"	"
17		A.H.	111r	"
18		Yr 25	(16) (17) (18) W. 170 170 170 S 75, 75, 75	
19		— A.H. Yr 25	" W. 167 S -75	" From Sagar district.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	SILVER
A. 20	Chhatarpur	Yr 25	As on No 1. W. 168 S 6	As on No 1, but re From Charkhali	
21	"	—	"	"	
22	"	A H	"	"	
23	"	Yr 25	(21) (22) (23) (24) W. 168, 166, 166, 170, S. 65, 7, 65, 75,	(21) From Lugasi; (22) from Alipur	
24	"		(25) W. 169 S 65		
25	"				
26	"	1212 A H Yr 25 (or 45)	W. 169 S 75	"	

DATIĀ

Capital, Datia (25° 40' N, 78° 30' E)

The Mahārāja of Datia belongs to the great Bundela Rajput family. The State was founded in 1735 by Bhagwan Das, the son of Narsingh Deo of Orchha.

Ruler	A D	Number of coins in collection
Vijaya Bahādur	1839	At 27 At 1 Total 28

Two distinct types of coin are reputed to have been struck by this State, one of them being called the 'Rajā' Shāhi' (Nos 11-12), and the other the 'Gaja Shāhi' (Nos 13-28), which imitate the coins of Orchha (q v). The 'Raja Shāhi' is an imitation of a coin struck by Shah 'Alam at an unknown mint, with the date 1178 and of the sixth year of his reign. Both types are easily recognizable and have been struck and circulated for probably the best part of the nineteenth century. They are issued in various sizes from the rupee to two annas. In addition to these the 'Balashāhi' rupee is current in Datia and throughout Bundelkhand, as is also the 'Sraagri', while the 'Tegh shāhi' paise (No 28) is said to be of Datia mintage.

COINS OF DATIĀ

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse																			
RĀJĀ SHAHĪ PUPEE																							
1	—	(Shah Alam II)	مس لاله تيم حامی	مسیت																			
2				1 خلوس																			
3			(1) سکه مبار	سرب																			
4			<table><tr><td>(1)</td><td>(2)</td><td>(3)</td><td>(4)</td></tr><tr><td>W 167</td><td>168</td><td>167</td><td>168</td></tr><tr><td>S 75</td><td>7,</td><td>75</td><td>7</td></tr></table>	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	W 167	168	167	168	S 75	7,	75	7	<table><tr><td>(1) A S B</td><td>2879,</td><td>(2)</td></tr><tr><td>A S B</td><td>2880,</td><td>(3) A S B</td></tr><tr><td>2882,</td><td>(4)</td><td>2887</td></tr></table>	(1) A S B	2879,	(2)	A S B	2880,	(3) A S B	2882,
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)																				
W 167	168	167	168																				
S 75	7,	75	7																				
(1) A S B	2879,	(2)																					
A S B	2880,	(3) A S B																					
2882,	(4)	2887																					
5	—	—	As on No 1																				
6			M m 182 183																				
7				PL XX 8																			
8			<table><tr><td>(5)</td><td>(6)</td><td>(7)</td><td>(8)</td></tr><tr><td>W 168</td><td>168</td><td>170,</td><td>170</td></tr><tr><td>S 75</td><td>70,</td><td>65</td><td>65</td></tr></table>	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	W 168	168	170,	170	S 75	70,	65	65	(5) From Clarkham; (6) from Ahpur, (7, 8) from Datiā							
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)																				
W 168	168	170,	170																				
S 75	70,	65	65																				
EIGHT ANNAS																							
9	—	—	<table><tr><td>(9)</td><td>(10)</td></tr><tr><td>W 85,</td><td>85</td></tr><tr><td>S 6,</td><td>55</td></tr></table>	(9)	(10)	W 85,	85	S 6,	55	(9, 10) From Datiā.													
(9)			(10)																				
W 85,	85																						
S 6,	55																						
10																							
FOUR ANNAS																							
11	—	—	As on No 1	As on No 1																			
12			<table><tr><td>(11)</td><td>(12)</td></tr><tr><td>W 42,</td><td>41</td></tr><tr><td>S 52</td><td>15</td></tr></table>	(11)	(12)	W 42,	41	S 52	15	(11, 12) From Datiā.													
(11)	(12)																						
W 42,	41																						
S 52	15																						
GAJĀ SHĀHĪ 1 PUPEE																							
13	—	1215 A II Yr 23	[محمد شاه عالم باد]	مابوس																			
			حامی دین قرآن	مسیت																			
			صاحب 1215	سکه 1215 خلوس																			
			سکه رد و داند	سرب																			
			W 10~	PL XX 10																			
			S 7	1 from Datiā																			

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
At 14	—	— A H Yr 24	As on No 13 W. 168 S 75	As on No 13, but r ² From Datia	SILV.
15	—	12]33 A H Yr 28	but ["] — W. 167 S 75	r ¹ r ²	
16	—	— A H Yr 20	As on No 13, but no date W 166 S 75	r (1)	
17	—	Yr 4—	W. 167 S 75	r ¹ r ² —	
18	—	Yr 35	date obscure W 167 S 8	r ¹ (1) From Tori Fathpur	
HALF-RUPEE					
19	—	1215? A H Yr 23	As on No 13 W 83 S 65	As on No 13 20468	
20	—	— A H Yr 29	As on No 13 but no date W. 84 S 6	As on No 13, but r ¹ From Datia.	

COINS OF DATIÄ

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
FOUR ANNAS				
21	—	—	As on No 13	As on No 13
22	—	A H 1r 23	(21) (22) W 41, 42 S 59, 45	(21, 22) From Datisä
23	—	1r 2-	As on No 13 but no date W 42 S 45	As on No 13 but no date r— From Alpur
TWO ANNAS				
24	—	1r 22	As on No 13 W 21 S 4	As on No 13 but rr
25	—	Yr 2-	W 21 S 4	r— From Alpur
26	—	1r 4-	(26) (27) W 21 20 S 4 4	
27	—			
TICH SHAHI PAISA.				
28	—	1r 1-	ۛ ۛ ۛ ۛ ۛ ۛ ۛ	ۛ ۛ ۛ ۛ ۛ ۛ ۛ ۛ ۛ
			W 253 S 8	Pl XX 9 A.S.B.

DEWĀS

Capital Dewas (22° 58' N 76° 6 E)

This State is remarkable in that it has two chiefs for its rulers with the title of Raja but the rule of each is distinctly limited to his own district. They are Marathas of the Puar Rajput race and descendants of the same ancestor as the Raja of Dhar. In order to distinguish their relationship they are called Baba Sahib and Dada Sahib respectively, which means 'Father and elder brother'. Their position in the State is known to Europeans as the Senior and Junior branches of Dewas while the two reside in different palaces in the capital the city of Dewas. The State was founded about 1726 by Tukoji and Jiwaji two brothers who had accompanied the army of the Peshwa Bajirao in its victorious campaign against Malwa and received in return for their services the districts of Dewas Sarangpur and Allote.

SENIOR BRANCH	A D	JUNIOR BRANCH	A D
Krishnaji II	1860 1864 A 4	Narayan Rao	1864 A 1

This State has never had a mint but made use of the currency struck in the mints of the States in the neighbourhood. Copper paisa however are known to have been struck locally at Allote in Dewas (Senior Branch) of which an account was furnished by the Minister to the Raja of Dewas (Junior Branch) and published in the Numismatic Supplement No IV to the *JAS Bengal* 1904 § 30. The Allote paisa (Nos 1-3) in the collection are apparently the identical specimens that were made use of in the account and were afterwards sent to the Museum by the writer Mr W E Jardine through Mr H Nelson Wright. These coins appear to have been issued for some considerable period most probably generations and were still being issued in 1904 the contract for their manufacture being given to the local bankers. In 1888 copper coins were struck at Calcutta by the Indian Government for both the Senior and Junior branches. A description of the quarter anna struck for the Junior branch will be found in the catalogue but the issue for each branch consisted of the half pice and one-twelfth anna as well as the quarter anna.

COINS OF DEWĀS

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
DEWĀS S.B.				
OLD ALLOT PAISA. ¹				
Æ 1	—	—	☪ †	† ☪ ☪
,			W. 197. S. 78	Assistant to Agent- General, C.I.
2	—	—	" W. 188 S. 80	" Assistant to Agent- General, C.I.
3	—	—	" W. 162 S. 80	" Pl. XX. 12 Assistant to Agent- General, C.I.
4	—	—	(†) ☪ in circular incused countermark on plain flan W. 195 S. 78	Blank. Assistant to Agent- General, C.I.
DEWĀS J.B.				
NĀRĀYAN RAO				
A.D. 1864-1892				
QUARTER ANNA				
5	Dewās	1888 A.D.	Bust of Victoria as on 1 anna ordinary type of British India W. 92 S. 100	In ring of dots and orna- mental margin — ¼ ANNA DEWAS STATE, J.B. INDIA 1888 Pl. XX. 11.

¹ See article in *Numismatic Supply*, *Journal*, A.S. Eng., 1904, p. 30

DHARCapital, Dhār (23° 36' N, 75° 4' E)

The Raja of Dhār is a Puār Rajpūt and of the same stock as the rulers of Dewas, the dynasty of the present State of Dhār having been founded by Anand Rao, a Marāthā leader, who in 1749 received the territory as a grant from the Peshwā Bajī Rao

Ruler	A D	Number of coins in collection
Anand Rao III	1837	Æ 5 Total 5

Dhār has never struck coins in gold or silver, but in copper only, the date at which the mint was opened is uncertain. The earliest in the collection are those of Anand Rao III, which exhibit the figure of Hanuman, the monkey god, and bear a Muhammadan date in Hindu numerals, san 1289 (= A D 1872)

In 1887 copper coins were struck by the Government at the Calcutta mint for the use of this State. These are similar to the ordinary British Indian copper coins, viz quarter anna half pice, and one twelfth anna, with the addition of the legend 'Dhār State'. In 1895 the British rupee was made sole legal tender

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			ANAND RAO III	
			A H 1274-1316	A D 1857-1898
			PAISA	
Æ 1 2 3	Dhar	1289 A H	Hanuman to left (1) (2) (3) W 111, 112 116 S 16 72 73	धर १२८९ PI XXI 1.
			QUARTER ANNA	
4	,	1887 A D	Bust of Victoria as on 1/4 anna of British India W. 100 S 1 00	In ring of dots and orna mental margin — 1/4 ANNA DHAR STATE INDIA 1887

COP.

COINS OF DHĀR

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 5	Dhār	1887 A.D.	As on No 1 W 28 S 70	ONE TWELFTH ANNA As on No 1, but $\frac{1}{12}$

GWALIOR

Mints, Gwalior (26° 13' N 78° 12' E) and Ujjain (23° 11' 10' N, 75° 51' 45' E)

Gwalior State was founded by Ranoji the son of the headman of a village in the Satara district who in 1714 became slipper bearer to Balaji Vishvanath, the first Peshwa. From this humble position from which the name *Sindhia* is derived he gradually rose in favour until under the second Peshwa Bajī Rao he became one of the foremost leaders of the Marathas who at this period were rapidly becoming masters of Central India.

Rulers	A.D.	Number of coins in collection.		
		₹	Æ	Total
Daulat Rao	1794	11	12	23
Baija Bai (Queen regent)	1827-1833	1	—	1
Jankoji Rao II	1827	2	10	12
Jayaji Rao II	1843	12	11	23
Madho Rao	1886	4	4	8
				67

The coins of the Mughal Emperors of Gwalior mint have been described in vol III. The series described in this volume begin with the rupees and paisa issued by Daulat Rao in the name of Shah Alam's successor Muhammad Akbar. The mint-marks on the coins include the word श्री = Śrī on coins attributed to Baija Bai (wife of Daulat Rao who became regent during her son Jankoji's minority), जे = Je for Jankoji, जी = Jī for Jayaji (II) and मा = 'Ma for Madho and all of them are usually accompanied by a sign (𑂔) intended to represent a bow and arrow, up or down. The copper coins struck during the reign of Jankoji or possibly his predecessor have in addition to fragments of Mughal legends the trident of Śiva on one side (𑂔) and a spear head (𑂔) and three pronged sceptre (𑂔) on the other. To this group I have added some paisa (Nos 50-52), with a reverse

of a similar type to those just described although it is equally possible that they were issued at Orchha or some other Central Indian mint. Jayaji struck copper coins of a similar type to those of Jankoji but included the letter जि (= ji) and a cobra among the emblems, while in 1863 paisa were issued with his initial above a cobra, and a trident and sceptre to left and right respectively. The reverse has the initial letters श. बा of his titles 'Alyah' and 'Bahadur' (Exalted Invincible), above a trident. The Gwalior State mints occasionally strike coins in gold but for special purposes only. In 1893 the coining of silver by these mints was stopped and the British rupee made the only legal tender, but copper coins are still issued from the State mint. Those struck in 1896 have an inscription in Nagari reading 'Śrī Madho Rao M[aharaja] Śinde Alya Bahadur' with Gwaliyar pao (१) anna samvat 1953' on the reverse while others of a recent date exhibit the bust of His Highness with the legend 'Śrī Madho Rao Śinde, Alya Bahadur Gwaliyar', on the obverse with a coat of arms and supporters on the reverse together with the value in Nagari Pao anna and Persian Yak para concluding with the date Samvat 1970 in Nagari.

Ujjain was in ancient times the capital of Malwa and one of the seven sacred cities of the Hindus. In 1792 Ujjain was taken and burnt by Holkar, but later fell into the hands of his rival, Sindhia whose capital it remained until 1810 when Daulat Rao transferred the government to Gwalior which took its place as the most important mint of Gwalior state.

Rulers	Number of coins in collection			
	A D	₹	₹	Total
Mahādji Pao	1761	8	—	8
Daulat Rao	1794	7	—	7
Baya Bai (Queen regent)	1827-1833	—	1	1
Jankoji Rao II	1894	—	2	2
Jayaji Rao II	1843	—	—	—
				<u>18</u>

In vol III Mr H Nelson Wright has described the Mughal issues of Ujjain mint down to the reign of Shah 'Alam and at the same time draws attention to the fact that the coins issued in the name of this ruler were struck by the Marathas in the reign of Daulat Rao Sindhia. The series now described are of the same series and profess to be struck by Shah 'Alam at Dar al Fath Ujjain.

The square-shaped copper coins 53 54 (Pl XXII 10) are probably of Ujjain mint and perhaps bore Shāh 'Alam inscriptions, but this and the exact date are uncertain.

COINS OF GWALIOR

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			MAHĀDJĪ RAO SINDHIA	
			A. H. 1173-1209	A. H. 1761-1791
			RUPĒ.	
At 1	Ujjain (Daru 1-fath)	— A. H. Yr 8	محمد شاه عالم [داد شاه از فضل الله حامی دین هفت سکه رد بر کشور W. 175. S. 72.	مانوس سمت سند و حلوس لرب دار الفتح احسن Scimitar above حلوس
2	"	1191 A. H. Yr 21	W. 174 S. 78	Pl. XXII. 9 18370
3	"	1197 A. H. Yr 23	W. 174 S. 79	18371
4	"	1198 A. H. Yr 24	W. 174 S. 79	18372
5	"	1199 A. H. Yr 25	W. 174 S. 79	18373
6	"	1200 A. H. Yr 26	W. 174 S. 79	18374

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
R 7	Ujjain (Dārū-l-fath)	1206 A H Yr. 35	As on No 1, but 1P.1 W. 172. S. 80	As on No. 1, but 70 18575.	SILVER
8	"	1208 A H Yr 36	" 1P.1A W. 173 S 77	" 71 18576	
DAULAT RAO					
			A H 1209-1240	A D 1794-1824	
RUPEE					
9	Gwalior	1227 A H Yr 6 (of Akbar II)	محمد اکبر بادشاہ کا ۱۲۲۷ ع ک صاحب مران ثانی سکہ مبارک W. 169 S. 75	مانوس میمت سہ ۶ حلوس صرب کوالار Sword points to ل of حلو Govt. UP.	
10		1228 A H Yr 7	but 1P.1A W. 170 S 8	but " 7 Govt UP	
11	"	1230 A H Yr 9	" 1P.1 W. 170 S. 75	" 9 Govt UP.	
12	"	1231 A H Yr 10	" 1P.1 W. 170 S 8	" 10 Govt UP	

COINS OF GWALIOR

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 13	Gwalior	1234 A. H Yr 13	As on No 9 but 1872 W 169 S 8	As on No 9 but 1872 Govt. U P
14			1872 W 168 S 85	11300
15		1235 A. H Yr 14	1870 W 169 S 75	1870 Govt. L P
16 17		1236 A. H Yr 15	1871 (16) (17) W 170 170 S 75 75	1871 PL XXI 3 (16) 11210 (17) Govt L P
18 19		1240 A. H Yr 19	1877 (18) (19) W 169 170 S 75 89	1877 (18) Govt U P (19) 11711
AE 20 21 22 23		12-- A. H	As on No 9 but 18-- (20) (21) (22) (23) W 142 142 140 142 S 7 7 65	As on No 9 but no date PL XXI 6 (20) A.S.B., (21) 8583 (22) A.S.B.

PAISA.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 24 25 26 27 28	Gwalior	—	As on No 9. (24) (25) (26) (27) W. 144, 144, 144, 143, S. -7, -7, -7, -7, (28) W. 144 S. -65.	As on No 9.
29	"	— A H Yr 45	" W. 123 S. 7	" fo 2
30 31		—	" (30) (31) W. 141, 130 S. 7, 7	(30) Alipur
AR 32	Ujjain (Daru-l-fath)	1211 A H Yr. 38	As on No 9, but 1211 W 173. S 85	As on No 9, but 1211 18577.
33	"	1212 A H Yr. 35	" 1212 W. 173 S 78.	" fo 18578.
34		12-- A H Yr 41	" 12-- W 172 S 80	" fo 11471.
35	"	12-- A.H. Yr 52	" W. 174 S -82	" fo

RUPEE

SILV

COINS OF GWALIOR °

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 36 37	Ujjain (Daru l fath)	—	As on No 9, but date less (36) (37) W 174 173 S 70, 73	As on No 9 but without regnal year (36) 11470, (37) 11472
38 ¹	.	—	HALF RUPEE As on No 9 W 87 S 62	As on No 9 M 327
39	[Gwalior]	—	BAIJA BAI (wife of DAULAT RAO) Regent A H 1243-1249	A D 1827-1833 RUPEE As on No 9 but portions of legend only W 170 S 85
Æ 40	Ujjain (Daru l fath)	—	PAISA. [] श्री ल (1) [] W 212 S 69 x 65	مسب श्री rr س حلو ش ب PL. XXI 4 12450 عرب دار المسح

° Double stru & Regnal year doubtful

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
JANKOJI RAO				
			A H 1240-1259	A D 1824-1843
			RUPEE	SILV
R 41	[Gwalior]	1244 A H Yr 23 (Akbar II)	As on No 39, but 1144 W 170 S 8	مانوس ميمب چو ۲۳ سہ حوس ۵ Pl XXI 5 Govt U.P.
42	—	1244 A H Yr 23	W 170 S 8	Govt U.P., 12449
PAISA				
E 43 44 45	—	12-- A H Yr 23	Ψ ن عارم (43) (44) (45) W 205 207 211 S 10 83, 73	ميمب حوس ۲۳ ۱ ۲ س (43-5) A S B
46 47 48 49	—	— A H Yr 31	(46) (47) (48) (49) W 211, 211 209, 211 S 78 8, 78, 75	۲۱ Pl XXI 7. (46-9) A S B
50 51 52	—	but	۱ ۵ (50) (51) (52) W 258 259 260 S 85, 75, 8	۲ ۲ ۱ ۲۱ حوس Pl XXI. 8 (50-52) A S B

COINS OF GWALIOR

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
53 54	Ujjaini (Dārū-l-fath)	—	<p>PAISA.</p> <p>Inscription unread.</p> <p>M. 324.</p> <p>(53) (54) W. 214. 214. S 93 x 9, 81 x 8</p>	<p>مسکت</p> <p>(1)</p> <p>عرب لہ جاوس</p> <p>دار الفتح</p> <p>[اوس]</p> <p>Pl. XXII, 10</p>

JAYĀJĪ RAO

A.H. 1250-1304

A.D. 1813-1886

55	Gwalior	12-- A.H. Yr 23 (Geta- tara date)	<p>Conventionalized copy of legend of Akbar II. with ☞ in ۞ and ☞ in ۞</p> <p>W 170 S 105</p>	<p>Conventionalized reverse legend with ☞ ۞ ☞</p> <p>Pl. XXI, 9</p>
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56

A.H.
Yr 23
W 170
S 105

57

W 170
S 105

58

W 170
S 105

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
AR 59	[Gwalior]	—	As on No. 55, but with *r W. 167 S 71	As on No 55	SIL'
60 61	"	—	" (60) (61) W. 168, 168 S 76, 8	" Pl. XXI. 10. (61) 11464	
62	"	125- A H 1r 6-(1)	" 1r- W 167 S 8	"	
63	"	— A H 1r. 2-	As on No 65 W 41 S 5	As on No 65 11982	
64 65 66	"	—	" (64) (65) (66) W 40, 41 41 S 5, 5, 5	"	
E 67 68 69 70	"	— A H 1r 23	FOUR ANNAS ॐ ψ = r- (67) (68) (69) (70) W. 141, 153, 150, 153 S 65, 8 8 75	PARSA ψ C (68) Alipur	COPPER

COINS OF GWALIOR

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
HALF-PAISA.				
71	[Gwalior]	—	As on No. 67.	As on No. 67.
72		A. H. Yr. 23	W. 74, 76. S. 65, 6.	
PAISA (new type).				
73	—	1026 A.	lined circles and dotted margins	च वा Trident, Sprig to left and right
74			श्री	१८२६
75			Colours	Pl. XXI. 12.
76			Trident on left Sceptre on right	
77			१८२६	
			W. 99 to 93 S. 75	Al per.

MADHO RAO II

A. D. 1804-

A. D. 1826-

REVER.				
78	Gwalior	—	Fragment of Allah II	ॐ नमो शिवाय
	(1)	Yr 23 legend		
			W 100	Pl XXI. 12
			S 70	
79	—	—	W 111	
			S 11	
80	—	—	W 100	
			S 70	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 81	Gwalior	—	<p>FIGHT ANNAS</p> <p>As on No 10</p> <p>W 83</p> <p>S 65</p>	<p>SILVER</p> <p>As on No 40</p>
Æ 82 83		1957 s	<p>QUARTER-ANNA.</p> <p>In dotted circle</p> <p>Coiled cobra with sceptre and trident</p> <p>Margin, upper</p> <p>श्री माधवराव मा सिंदे</p> <p>Margin lower</p> <p>आलीबाबादादर</p> <p>(69) (70)</p> <p>W 127, 127</p> <p>S 9, 9</p>	<p>COPPER</p> <p>Dotted circles and margin of trefoil leaves entwined</p> <p>गवलीयार</p> <p>पाव आणा</p> <p>समत</p> <p>१९५७</p> <p>PI XXII 1</p> <p>(82) 22038</p>
84		1958 s	<p>W 127</p> <p>S 9</p>	<p>but १९५८</p>
85	,	1970 s	<p>Bust to right of HH Madho Rao</p> <p>Upper margin</p> <p>श्री माधवराव सिंदे आली बाबादादर</p> <p>Exergue</p> <p>गवलीयार</p> <p>W 112</p> <p>S 87</p>	<p>Coat of arms with supporters</p> <p>Above पाव आणा</p> <p>Right الله</p> <p>Left</p> <p>Below समत १९७०</p> <p>PI XXII 2</p>

BAJRANGGARH (JAINAGAR). GWALIOR STATE

Capital, Bajranggarh (24° 34' N. 77° 18' E)

The mint 'Jainagar' upon these coins has been identified with Bajranggarh a subah of Gwalior, under the Guna sub agency. The legends upon all the coins are practically identical (except the dates) and may be translated as 'On this coin is the stamp the — year of Maharaja Jai Singh Jainagar' on the obverse and finish on the other side, 'Obtaining strength from the powerful and magnificent son of the air (i.e. Hanuman)' (See R. Burn in *J.A.S.B.* vol 66 pp 275 ff)

Ruler
Jai Singh

A.D.
1798-1818

Number of coins in collection.
R 31 A — Total 31

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			<p>JAI SINGH</p> <p>A D 1798-1818</p> <p>RUPEE</p>	
ER R 1	Jainagar	Yr 15 (1)	<p>यह सिक्का पर छाप महा राज जय सिंह की १५ [यय] [नगर]</p> <p>W 164 S 75</p>	<p>श्री राघव परताप पद न पुत्र बल पये के</p>
2 3	,		<p>but १५</p> <p>(2) (3) W 164 164 S 9 92</p>	<p>PI XXII 3</p>
4	,	Yr 16	<p>१६</p> <p>W 166 S 95</p>	

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
R 5	Jainagar	Yr. 16	As on No. 1. W. 166 S. -85.	As on No. 1.	SILV
6 7	"	Yr. 18	but " १८ (6) (7) W. 164, 160. S. 80, 77.	No. m " Pl. XXII. 4. (6) 18075	
8	"	Yr 20	" २० W. 167. S. 9	"	
9	"		" २० W. 163 S. 75	"	
10 11 12 13 14	"	Yr. 21	" २१ (10) (11) (12) (13) W. 159, 160, 164, 161, S. 75, 75, 75, 75, (14) W. 162 S. 8	" Lotus in centre (10) Alipur Jagir	
15 16 17 18	"	Yr. 23	" २३ Bow and arrow in centre. (15) (16) (17) (18) W. 160, 160, 162, 163 S. -7, -7, -7, -7.	" (16) 17416.	

COINS OF BAJRANGGARH

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse		Reverse	
19	Jainagar	Yr. 25 (1)	As on No 1, but २५		As on No 1.	
			W. 162 S 75			
20	"	Yr 28	" २८		"	
			W. 161 S 75			
21	"	Yr 29	" २९		"	
			W. 159 S 75			
22	"	—	but dateless " Bow and arrow in centre (22) (23) (24, 25) W. 158 161, 162, S 75, 8, 75, (26) (27) (28) (29) W. 160, 160, 162, 162 S 75, 71, 75, 8		Lotus in centre " Pl. XXII. 5 (24) Charkhari	
23						
24						
25						
26						
27						
28						
29						
30	"	—	As on No 1		As on No 1	
			W. 40 S 45		Pl. XXII. 6	
31	"	—	As on No 1		As on No 1	
			W. 18 S. 4			

NARWAR

Narwar (Gwalior State) ($25^{\circ} 39' 2''$ N, $77^{\circ} 56' 57''$ E)

This town is of great antiquity Towards the end of the eighteenth century the Marathas gained possession of it, and it was guaranteed by the British to Daulat Rao by the treaty of Allahabad (1805) The two coins catalogued here were struck by the Kachwaha dynasty in name of Shah 'Alam II, before the Maratha conquest

Ruler	A D	Number of coins in collection
In name of <u>Shah 'Alam II</u>	—	Æ 1 Æ 1 Total 2

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ 1	Narwar	1205 A H Yr 32	<p>شاہ عالم بادشاہ</p> <p>فضل اللہ حامی دین</p> <p>رد درہم کسور</p> <p>W 171 S 9</p>	<p>مانوس</p> <p>مسب</p> <p>سہ ۳۲ خاوس</p> <p>سرب</p> <p>درور (1)</p> <p>P1 XXII 7 Gwalior Res 21211</p>	SILV
Æ 2	,	1215 A H Yr 41	<p>As on No 1, but portions only and ۱۲۱۵</p> <p>W 102 S 8</p>	<p>As on No 1 but</p> <p>۱۲۱۵</p> <p>P1 XXII 8</p>	COPPI

INDORE

Capital Indore ($22^{\circ} 42'$ N, $75^{\circ} 54'$ E)

This Maratha State was founded by Mallhar Rao Holkar, who was born in a village named Höl from whence the dynastic title 'Holkar' is derived the village being situated on the river Nira in the Deccan Mallhar entered the service of the Peshwā in 1724 at the age of 31, and in 1728 was rewarded for his services with the grant of twelve parganas to the north of Nerbada which may be considered as the foundation of the future State His career from this period was a

series of successes. After the defeat of the Marathās at the battle of Panipat in 1761 by Ahmad Shah Durrānī the Marāthā leader retired to Indore, where four years later he died.

The capital was built by Ahalyā Bai, his daughter-in-law, who on his decease assumed the administration of Indore, and in conjunction with her commander-in-chief, Tukōji Rao, prosperously ruled the State for thirty years. On her death in 1793 dissensions arose and the throne was seized by Jaswant Rao. His accession to the gaddi was opposed by Sindhua and the Peshwa, whom he met and defeated in 1802. Later the British intervened, and war was carried on between the Holkar army and the British for a number of years with varying results, until at length in 1818, Indore was made a feudatory State and the British Government recognized as the paramount power.

Holkars of Indore	A D	Number of coins in collection		
		At	Æ	Total
Ahalva Bai (Queen regent)	1765	18	9	27
Tukōji Rao I	1793	3	—	3
Jasvant Rao	1797	8	—	8
Malhār Rao II	1811	9	—	9
Martand Rao	1833	—	—	—
Harī Rao	1834	3	—	3
Khānde Rao	1843	—	—	—
Tukōji Rao II	1844	44	10	54
Sivāji Rao	1886	8	11	19
Tukōji Rao III	1903	—	—	—
				123

The coinage of the state of Indore dates from the time of Ahalyā Bai, who apparently had two mints viz Maheśhwar and Indore, to the latter she gave the name of Malharnagar. The coins struck at these mints have the same legends the mint legend on both being ضرب ملهنگر = 'struck at Malharnagar'. Those struck at Maheśhwar and known as 'Maheśhwarī' have as ornament the 'yonī linga', while those struck at the capital bear the 'sunface' as their principal mint mark. The mint on the former is usually written ملهنگر. Coins of the latter type were issued for well over a century. The legends of Shah 'Ālam remain with the Hijrī date on the obverse. The regnal years are those of Shah 'Ālam II in Jasvant Rao's reign. In Malhār Rao's reign the reverse dates run from 1167/8 A H, and we have dates like 1230 62, 1232 65. In Tukōji's reign they seem to date from Shah 'Ālam again, and we have dates like 1280 110, 1289 115 1292 115. The coins (Pl XXIII 3 3) of Jasvant Rao interrupt the

regular series. Plato XXIII. 2 has Sanskrit legends translated by Cunningham¹ as follows: 'By the permission of the king of Indraprastha (Dehlī) the Emperor of the world, this coin has been struck by the renowned Yaswant whose heart is as the black bee of the lotus foot of Lakshmīkant, to circulate throughout the earth. Śāka 17-28' (= A.D. 1806). The next coin (Pl. XXIII. 3) was struck in the following year, and has the following legend *obv.*: 'Muḥammad Akbar, Lord of the second conjunction from the beginning to the end, Sultān, struck this auspicious currency', *rev.* 'Struck at Indore in the second year of the fortunate reign of Jaswant Rao Holkar Mahārāja, Bahādur, in trust for the Lord of the Khalifate, the exalted Prince'. In 1859 (?) copper coins of new type were struck by Tukoji having the Bull and 'linga' with Shāh 'Ālam legends, and the value 'Half anna' in Nāgarī (Pl. XXIII. 6).

There are several pieces in the collection (Pl. XXIII. 7, 11, XXIV. 1, &c.) all of which have in the centre of the obverse the word *Mudra* ('coin or seal'), with a sunface occupying a similar position on the reverse, and marginal legends in Nāgarī. These pieces appear to have been struck in honour of the celebrated lady Ahalyā Bai, daughter-in-law of Malhār Rao (1765-1795). The earliest of this type in the collection (No. 102) is dated Śāka 1790 (= A.D. 1858), and is commemorative of the 'Holkar at the Pūkharāj festival' with 'Victory to Ahalyā, follower of Śamkarā'. Nos. (103) and (104) have 'Lady Mallāri Ahalyā' and 'By favour of the Lady Mallāri Ahalyā' respectively, while No. (104) reads 'Lord of the province of Indore' and 'Lady Mallāri Ahalyā daughter-in-law of Śrī Mahārāja'. While these *Mudra* pieces were evidently struck as *Nazr*, some appear to have been used as currency.


The half and quarter rupees issued in A.D. 1280 call for notice not only on account of their unusual size and thinness, but also for their Shāh 'Ālam legends and regnal date, 110.

The accession of Śivājī Rao in 1886 brought a further type to Indore. The name of Shāh 'Ālam is still retained on the one side, while the other has a sunface and the marginal Nāgarī inscription 'Mahārāja Śivājī Rao Holkar' and Samvat date. This was the last of the type, for in 1899 a rupee of a very handsome appearance was struck bearing a bust of the Holkar and the circular Nāgarī legend: 'Srimat Śivājī Rao Mahārāja Holkar, Indore, 1956' (Samvat). The reverse has a coat of arms and other insignia together with a label and the motto: 'The Lord of Umā (i.e. Śiva) has said, "Greatness (or glory) is to be won by beginning from God".' The


COINS OF INDORE

legends on the copper coins are varied, the earliest one reading Obv 'Srimat Maharao Holkar 1943', and Rev 'one half anna Indore'. Another of the same year bears the legend on Obv 'Srimat Maharao Holkar Sarkar Indore', and Rev 'Ardha ana s 1943'. Smaller coins of the same type have 'Pao ana s 1943' on the reverse of the quarter anna the set being complete with the $\frac{1}{2}$ pice No (1012) reading ' $\frac{1}{2}$ Dehli ka paisa s 1944'. Another reading is given on the quarter anna No (1013) 'Srimat Maharaja Sivajirao Holkar Indore' also issued in 1944 (s). Three years later, in 1902¹ the Indore mint was closed by arrangement with the British Government and the Imperial rupee made legal tender in the state.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AHALYA BAI				
			A H 1179-1210	A H 1760 1790
			RUPEE	
Al 1	Mulhar nagar	1187? A H Yr 17	<p>سہ عالم</p> <p>1187 (?)</p> <p>بادشاہ عار</p> <p>_____</p> <p>سکہ منار</p> <p>W 173 S 85</p>	<p>مادوس</p> <p>مہمب</p> <p>۱۷</p> <p>سہ جلوس</p> <p>سرب</p> <p>ملہارنکر</p> <p>Pl XXII 11 18079</p>
2		1198 A H	As on No 1 but 1198	As on No 1 but no date 18580
3		1199 A H Yr 29	1199 W 172 S 85	r1 (?) 18581

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 4	Mulhār-nagar	1200 A.H.	As on No. 1, but 17.1 W. 173. S. -8.	As on No. 1, but no date. 18582.
5	"	1201 A.H. Yr. 2-	" 17.1 W. 178. S. -85.	" 18075.
6	"	1201 A.H. Yr. 29	" 17.1 W. 173. S. -85.	" 18583.
7	"	1202 A.H.	" 17.1 W. 173. S. -85.	similar, but  PL XXII. 12. 18584.
8	"	1203 A.H. Yr. 30	" 17.1 W. 174. S. -9.	" 18585.
9	"	1204 A.H.	" 17.1 Lettering corrupt. W. 173. S. -85.	no date. 18586.
10	"	1205 A.H. Yr. 3-	" 17.1 W. 173. S. -8.	" 18587.

COINS OF INDORE

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
11	Mulbar nagar	1206 A H Yr 3-	As on No 1, but ir 1	As on No 1, but r-
			W 173 S 85	18588
MAHESHWARI RUPEE				
12 13	,	1203 A H Yr 31	As on No 1, but ir r	As on No 1, but
			(12) (13) W. 174 173 S 85, 85	 (12) Indore Darbar, (13) 19862
14	,	1207 A H Yr 35	" ir v	" ro
			W 173 S 83	PL XXII 18 21024
15		1208 A H	" ir a	no date
			W. 172 S 8	
16	"	Yr 3-	" ir a	r-
			W. 172 S. 85	18589
17	,	1209 A H	" ir 1	"
			M 250 W. 172 S 8	18590

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
At 18	Mulhar-nagar	1209 A H	As on No 1, but if 1 W. 173 S 8	As on No 1, but no date 3383	SIL
At 19	"	"	le st if 1 j W. 105 S. 75	PAISA a crescent PI XXIII. 1	COP
20 21 22	"	— A H 1r 30	" (20) (21) (22) W 110, 108, 101 S 75, 7, 75	but	
23 24 25 26 27	"	—	" (23) (24) (25) (26) W. 111, 109, 87, 82, S 75, 75 75 7, (27) W. 77 S. 7	no date	
TUKOJĪ RAO I					
		A H 1210-1212	A D 1795-1797		
At 28	"	1210 A H	As on No 1, but if 1 W. 174 S 85	As on No 1, but no date 18591	SILVER
29	"	1211 A H	if 1 W. 174 S 8	18592	

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 30	Mulbār nagar	1211 A H Yr. 38	MAHESHWARĪ RUPEE. As on No 1, but 1711 W. 172. S. 85,	As on No 1, but 1711 19938
			JASVANT RAO A.H 1212-1226	A.D. 1797-1811.
31	"	1216 A H	MAHESHWARĪ RUPEE. As on No 1, but 1711 W. 168 S. 8	As on No. 1, but no date A.S.R. 2913
32	"	"	" W. 172 S. 8	"
33 34 35 36	—	1728 saki (=A.D. 1806 A.H. 1221)	Dotted border, Crescent श्री circle इन्द्रप्रस्थस्थितो राजा चक्रवर्ती मुमडले तत्पसादा कृता मुद्रा लोकेषि नै विराजते शके १७२८ M 254 (33) (34) (35) (36) W. 174, 174, 175, 173 S. 103, 103, 10, 103	Dotted border, श्री लक्ष्मीकांतप दामोजधमराज तचेतस देशवंतस्य विख्याता मुद्रया पृथिवीतले PL XXIII. 2. (33) 4692; (34) 4693; (35) 4694.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	SIL
Al 37	Indore	1222 A H. Yr. 2 (Akbar II)	Dotted border, محمد اکبر قران ثانی سلطان حسب ۱۲۲۲ ما اراض نا نا حر ک رد سکه مار M 256. W. 227 S 12	Dotted border, حلاکت سند رابع ار صاحب است اما محاراجہ بہادر حسوت راو ہولکر حلوں ممیت مانوس سرب اندور سنہ ۲ PL XXIII, 3 21030.	
38	"	1225 A. H	As No 1, but ۱۲۲۵ W. 172 S. 8	As on No 1, but no date 3384	
MALHÂR RAO II					
			A. H 1226-1249.	A D 1811-1833.	
RUPEE					
39	"	1230 A H Yr. 62	As No 1, but ۱۲۳۰ W. 171 S 8	As on No 1, but ۱۲ 3385.	
40	"	1231 A H Yr 6-	" ۱۲۳۱ W. 171 S 75	" ۱۲ 3386	
41	"	1232 A H Yr 65	" ۱۲۳۲ W. 171. S. 75	" ۱۲ 3387.	

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	SIL
At 50	Mulbag- nagar	1238 A H. Yr 8-	As on No. 1, but 170A W. 127 S. 75	As on No 1, but A - 3396	
TUKOJĪ RAO II					
			A H. 1260-1304	A D 1844-1886	
RUPEE					
51	"	1260 A H Yr 9-	As on No 1, but 171. W. 172 S. 75	As on No 1, but 1 -	
52	"	1264 A H	1710 W. 172 S. 7	no date	
53	"	1265 A H	1710	"	
54	"	Yr 9-		1 -	
55			(53) (54) (55) (56)	(53) 3397, (54) 3398,	
56			W 172, 171, 171, 171,	(55) 3399, (56) 3400, (57)	
57			S 74, 75, 72 73,	3401	
			(57) W. 172 S. 74		
58	"	1266 A H Yr 9-	1711 W. 172 S. 7	1 -	
59	"	— A H Yr 9-	no date W. 172 S 75	"	3405

COINS OF INDORE

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 60	Mulhār- nagar	1270 A.H.	As on No 1, but [--]v. W. 171. S. 7.	As on No. 1, but no date
61	"	1272 A H Yr 1--	" [rev] W. 171 S. 7	" [--]
62	"	1273 A H	" [--]r W. 172. S. 75	no date " 3402.
63	"	1276 A H Yr 15--	" [rev] W. 171. S. 75	" [--] PL XXIII. 4. Indore Darbār; 19863
64	"	1277 A.H.	" [rev] W. 171 S. 75.	no date. "
65 66 67	"	—	no date. " (65) (66) (67) W. 172, 172, 172 S. 75, 7, 7.	no date. " (65) 3403, (66) 3104
68	"	— A H Yr.1--	no date. " W. 172. S. 7.	no date.



Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
R 69	Mulhar-nagar	1289 A H Yr 115	As on No 1, but irā W. 172 S. 70	As on No 1, but 110 PL XXIII 10	SIL
HALF-RUPEE					
70	"	1272 A H	As on No 1, but irvr W. 86 S 6	As on No 1, but no date.	
71	"	— A H Yr 12-	As on No 1, but no date W 85 S 6	As on No 1, but ir-	
72	"	—	" W 86 S 6	no date. Indore Darbāt, 19867.	
73	"	---6 A H	As on No 1, but [---] W 87 S 6	no date	
74	"	—	no date W 86 S 6	no date	
75	"	1292 A H Yr 119	[---]ir W. 85 S 58	" 113	21021

COINS OF INDORE

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R	AR	Mulhar-nagar	EIGHT ANNAS.	
			As on No 1, but 17A	As No 1, but 11.
78		1280		
77		A H		
		Yr 110		
		(=A D	W. 86	PI XXIII 8
		1863)	S. 11	
FOUR ANNAS				
78		—	As on No 1 but no date	As on No 1, but no date
79			(78) (79)	
			W. 42 42	
			S. 49, 46	
80		1292(1)		
		A H	"	
			W 43	
			S 46	
81		—		
		A H	no date	"
		Yr		17[-]
		120(1)	W. 42	21022
			S 47	
82		12]95		
		A H	[17]10	"
		(=A D		19868
		1878)	W. 43	
			S 47	
83		1280		
84		A H	"	
		Yr 110	(83) (84)	
			W. 42, 42	
			S 1	

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			Two ANNAS	
85	Mulbar-nagar	---2 A.H	As on No 1, but [---]r W. 21. S 35	As on No 1. Indore Darbār, 19869
88	"	—	dateless (76) (77) (78) W 18, 21, 17 S 35, 4 4	"
87				
88				(86) 11888
			HALF ANNA	
89	.	12]76 A.H 1r 97	<p>عالم آرمی</p> <p>۷۱ آرمی</p> <p>ناد شا عار</p> <p>ک</p> <p>سک مبار</p> <p>lotus bnd on left.</p> <p>W 186 S 8</p>	<p>مانوس</p> <p>سمیت</p> <p>۷۱ سے</p> <p>(bnd to left reclining and facing limga)</p> <p>طوس</p> <p>مرپ</p> <p>ملہانگر</p> <p>PL XXIII. 6</p>
90	.	[127]8 A.H	As on No. 89 but [---]a (90) (91) W. 194 195 S 8 8	As on No 89, but no date
91				
92		1286 A.H	1286	.
93			(92) (93) W. 250 258 S 57, 83	PL XXIV. 3

COINS OF INDORE

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
ER Æ 94	Mulhār-nagar	1285 A.H.	As on No 89, but 17A0 W. 257. S. -85.	As on No. 89, but no date
95	"	128— A.H.	" 17A [-] W. 254 S. -78	" 21031.
96 97 98	"	—	no date. "	"
			(96) (97) (98) W. 264, 262, 261. S. 81, -8, 82	
R 99	"	1281 A H (=A D 1864)	Two swords crossed, underneath ۹۳۵۹ around श्री तकुजी राव होल्कर W. 171. S 75	RUPEE. श्री सावमलार्यहला around  PL XXIII. 9. Indore Darbār, 19860
100	"	1788 śaka (=A D 1866)	As on No. 99 W. 164 S. -93	As on No 99 Indore Darbār; 21032.
101	"	1296 A H 1941 s (1) (=A D 1879)	شاه عالم 1711 بادشاہ عار سکہ مار W. 172. S. -82	RUPEE  sword and sceptre crossed, in the field— मतह . . . स १९४१ around श्रीमन्महाराज PL XXIV. 2 Indore Darbār; 19866

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 102	Mulhar-nagar	1780 śaka (=A D 1858)	In centre of wreath composed of six leaves and six flowers मुद्रा with legend around होल्कर [-] पुखराजि : १ T १ १७८० W 171 S 95	Surface centre, legend around श्री शंकरागुचर्यहल्या जयति below, flower PL XXIII 7 Indore Darbār
103	"	1923 samvat 1788 śaka (=A D 1866)	In centre of wreath मुद्रा around होल्कर श्री तुकोजीद्रक्ष जयति सवत १९२३ W 173 S. 95	In centre, Surface with rays, around, श्री सावमल्लार्थहल्या प्रसादत शके १७८८ Pl XXIII 11.
104		samvat 1934 1287 A II	In centre, मुद्रा around प्रान्तिन्दुराधीश तुकोजी होलकर सन १२८७ W 172 S 80	In centre Surface, above sword and lance crossed and mingled among two sprays Legend around श्री महाराजशिवमल्लारिपुया हल्या सवत १९३४ Pl XXIV. 1 19865
SIVAJI RAO A D 1886-1903 RUPER				
105	Indore	194-	In two branches tied forming wreath, and outer dotted circle. شاہ عالم سارک اندور W. 172 S 81	In circle of dots, a Surface as centre and around महाराज शिवाजी राव[होलकर] १९४-

ER	Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
	A 106	Indore	samvat 1952	As on No 105 W. 173 S. -94	As on No 105, but १९५२ Pl. XXIV. 4 21020
	107	"	1953	W. 172 S 97.	" १९५३ Indore Darbār, 19861
	108	"	1954	W. 172 S. 79	" १९५४
	109	"	—	W. 87 S 65	"
	110	"	194—	W. 21 S. 41.	" 21023
	111 112	"	1956	Part of the Hollar, around, श्रीमंत शिवाजीराव महाराज. होलकर इदूर beneath bust, १९५६ W. 172 S 1-16	Coat of arms consisting of sword and lance crossed in centre on a back-ground of shrubs, &c., with horse on left and bull on right both rampant, sunface and um- brella above, motto on label below प्राहोमेशो लभ्या श्रीः कर्तुं प्रारब्धा[-] value to left and right, एक रुपया in exergue, INDORE Pl. XXIV. 5 (111) 21027

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Half Anna				
Æ 113	Indore	1943 s	Bull reclining l around श्रीमंत महाराज होलकर under bull १९४३ W 201 S 1 26	एक आधा आन इंदोर
114			Bull reclining l Around श्रीमंत महाराज शिवाजी राव होलकर. सरकार इंदोर below M 265 W 192 S 1 25	Laborate floral border, in centre अर्धा आणा स १९४३
116 116		1945 s	As on No 111 (115) (116) W 188 201 S 1 25 1 26	अर्धा आणा स १९४५ PI XXIV 7
117		1956 s	W 188 S 1 26	इंदोर अर्धा आणा स १९५६
Quarter Anna				
118		1943 s	As on No 114 M 265 W 97 S 1 02	पाव आणा स १९४३ PI XXIV 8

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
110	Indore	1914 s	As on No 114 M 265 W. 93 S 103	As No 114 but १९४४
120 121 122		1945 s	As on No 114 M 265 (121) (122) (123) W 103 91 99 S 103 102 102	As on No 114 but १९४५
123		1944 s	ONE PAISA As on No 114 M 265 W 49 S 84	धिलका पेसा स १९४४

JAORĀ

Capital Jaora (23° 37' N 75° 8' E.)

This state was founded by Nawab Ghafur Khan who was in possession of the territory when Malwa was divided after the battle of Mehidpur in 1818 the possession of Jaora being confirmed to the Nawab by the British Government

Ruler	A D	N	R	E	Total
Muhammad Isma'il	1895	—	—	4	4

The date at which this mint began operations is unknown but it was probably not before the reign of Muhammad Isma'il and it is unlikely that any other coins than those of copper have been struck there. There is an earlier paisa of Jaora in the British Museum which has a flag and chakra (or wheel) on one side with the legend سرکار = struck by the Sarkar, and نواب جاوڑا = Nawab of Jaora year 1290 (= A D 1878) on the other.

The copper coins of a later date are in two sizes and bear inscriptions in three languages viz English Persian and Hindi.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			<p>MUHAMMAD ISMĀ'IL</p> <p>A D 1875-1895</p> <p>1 wo PAISA</p>	
A 1	Jaorā	1893 A D 1950 S 1310 A II	<p>In centre of double circle</p> <p>ۛۛۛ</p> <p>—</p> <p>a flag</p> <p>دو نسا</p> <p>Around margin with dotted edge and ornamental sprays</p> <p>सरकार जायरा १८५०</p> <p>W 299 S 1 25</p>	<p>In centre of double circle</p> <p>کار حادو</p> <p>—</p> <p>مر</p> <p>Around margin with dotted edge</p> <p>THE NAWAB OF JAORA</p> <p>1893</p> <p>PL XXIV S</p>
3 3			<p>As on No 1 but</p> <p>ۛۛۛ</p> <p>W 99 S 1 02</p>	<p>As on No 1</p>
4		1894 A D 1311 A II 1951 S	<p>ۛۛۛ and ۛۛۛۛ</p> <p>W 109 S 1 03</p>	<p>but 1894</p>

ORCHHA

Capital Tehri (Tikamgarh) (24° 44 30 N 78° 52 50' E)

The Maharāja of Orchha is the head of the family of the Bundela chiefs ruling in Bundellāhand of which Orchhā is the parent state

The founder of the state was Rudra Pratāp British supremacy was not established over the state until 1818

COINS OF ORCHHĀ

Rulers.	Number of coins in collection				
	A D	N	R	Æ	Total
Vikramājī Mahendra	1796	—	18	1	22
Dharam Pāl	1817	—	4	—	4
Tej Singh	1834	—	2	—	2
					—
					28
					—

The mint was originally situated at Orchha the old capital, but during the last century it was removed to its present site at Tehri where it still exercises its prerogative of coining. The pieces in the collection bear the legends of Shah 'Ālam, and are known as 'Gaja shahi' on account of the Gaja or mace which is the symbol in the mint. The legends are the usual couplet of Shah 'Ālam

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
ER AR 1 2	Orchha	1211 A H Yr 39	VIKRAMĀJIT MAHENDRA A D 1796-1817 GAJA SHANI RUPĒE محمد ساز عالم [نادر] حامی دین مران صاحب ۱۲۱۱ سکه رد رنائد (1) (2) W 167 169 S 8, 75	ماہرین صنعت سہ ۲۹ صرب اورچھا P1 XXIV 9 Govt. U P (1) 22124
		1213 A H Yr 41	1213 W 170 S 85	۲۱ Jhansi; 22101
		1214 A H Yr 42	but 1214 W 169 S 75	but ۲۲

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
AR 6	Orchhā	1216 A.H. Yr. 44	As on No. 1, but १२१६ W. 169. S. -85.	As on No. 1, but १२१६ Jhānsi; 22102.	SI
6 7	"	1218 A.H. Yr. 47	" १२१८ = १२१८ (6) (7) W. 168, 168. S. -90, -82.	" १२१८ (6) Alipur; (7) Char- khāri.	
EIGHT ANNAS.					
8	"	1211 A.H. Yr. 41	As on No. 1. W. 34. S. -65.	As on No. 1, but १२११ Alipur Jagir.	
9	"	— A.H. Yr. 4—	" W. 84. S. -6.	" १२— Datia.	
FOUR ANNAS.					
10 11	"	1211 A.H. Yr. 41	As on No. 1, but १२११ (10) (11) W. 41, 42. S. -55, -48.	As on No. 1, but १२११	
12	"	— A.H. Yr. 41	no date. " W. 41. S. -52.	"	
13 14 15 16	"	1214 A.H. Yr. 4—	but १२१४ (13) (14) (15) (16) W. 41, 42, 42, 41. S. -5, -5, -52, -49.	but १२—	

COINS OF ORCHHA

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
ER R 17 18	Orchha	— A H Yr 4-	Two ANNAS As on No 1 (17) (18) W 21 21 S 42 41	As on No 1 but r-
ER E 19		1211 A H Yr 40	GAJA SHAHI PAISA As on No 1 but rrr W 256 S 8	As on No 12 but r Alipur
20 21		1214 A H Yr 4	but rrr (20) (21) W 257 257 S 10 81	but r
22		— A H Yr	no date W 256 S 8	no date M 180 Lugisi
ER R 23		1232 A H Yr 10 (Ak bar II)	DHARAM PAL A D 1817-1834 RUPEE As on No 1 but rrrr W 169 S 85	As on No 1 but i
24		1233 A H Yr 11	rrrr W 169 S 82	ii Jhansi 22103

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	SI
At 25	Orchhā	1231 A. H. Yr. 1[2]	As on No 1, but 1872 W. 169 S. 82.	As on No. 1, but 1871 11215.	
26	"	12351 A. H. Yr. 14	1874 W. 169. S 9	Jhānsi, 22104.	
TEJ SINGH A D 1834-1841. GAJA SHĀHĪ RUPYĀ					
27	"	1252 A. H. Yr 32	As on No 1, but 1877 W. 170 S. 79	As on No 1, but 1877 Jhānsi; 22105.	
28	"	1258 A. H. Yr 38	1878 W. 170 S. 78.	Jhānsi, 22105.	

RATLAM

Capital, Ratlām (23° 21' N., 75° 7' E.)

The Rāja of Ratlām is a Rāthor Rājput and a descendant of Jodha, the founder of Jodhpur. The state was founded by Ratan Singh in 1631.

Rulers		Number of coins in collection			
	A. D.	N	At	Æ	Total.
Ranjit Singh	1864	—	—	5	5
Sayan Singh	1893	—	—	—	—
					5

Ratlām has never had a gold or silver currency of its own; the coinage struck by its mint consists entirely of copper.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			RANJĪT SINGH A D 1864-1893 PAISA.	
R Æ	Ratlam	1928 B (=A D 1871)	In circle रतलाम dagger	In circle १९२८
1			(1) (2) (3)	
2			W 140 140 139	
3			S 73 73 68	
4		1915 C	Hanuman I	एक
5		(=A D 1888)	Lotus above no date, spray on each side	पेसा
			Below रतलाम	स
			(4) (5)	१९४५
			W 88 90	lotus border
			S 94 93	PI XXIV 10

REWAH

Capital Rewah (24° 31' 30" N, 81° 20' E)

The Maharaja of Rewah claims descent from the Solankhi clan of Rajputs. The state came under British protection in 1813.

Rulers	A. D.	Number of coins in collection			
Jai Singh Deo	1809	—	—	6	6
Vishvanath Singh	1835	—	—	2	2
Raghuraj Singh	1843	—	—	1	1
					9
					—

The Rewah mint has only struck copper.

The pūṣas of Jai Singh have for their inscription on the obverse 'Struck at Rewah' but there are two varieties of reverse. One has 'Samvat 1890', while the other has an emblem or mark like the Nāgarī numeral 9 = 1.

The coins of Viṣhvanath have on the obverse 'Sika Riva, Jado

Vishvanath Singh' in Nagari, the legend on the reverse is a transliteration of श्री रामाधिकारी In 1849 Raghu Singh struck the coins which bear the figure of a lion and couple his name on the obverse with that of the British agent for the province, 'Mr Bushby', on the reverse

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1	Rewah	1890 s (=A D 1833)	<p>JAI SINGH DEO</p> <p>A D 1809-1835</p> <p>PAISA</p> <p>روان مر</p> <p>W. 105 S 7</p>	<p>IAI</p> <p>سید</p> <p>PI XXV 1</p>
2 3 4 5 6	—	—	<p>مر رو (= روا)</p> <p>(2) (3) (4) (5)</p> <p>W. 195 196 193 171 S 75 75 8 72</p> <p>(6) W 136 S 65</p>	<p>7</p> <p>PI XXV 2</p>
7			<p>VISHVANATH SINGH</p> <p>A D 1835-1843</p> <p>DOUBLE PAISA</p> <p>In lined circle centre सिका रीवा around जदव विश्वनाथ सिंह</p> <p>W 260 S 95</p>	<p>sree rama dheka ree</p> <p>PI XXV 3</p>

COINS OF SAILĀNA

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R A S	Rewah	—	As on No 1 W. 120 S 75	As on No 1
RAGHURĀJ SINGH				
A D 1843-1880				
PAISA				
9		1906 s (= A D 1849)	Lion to left Around the margin سرب رتوان ۱۶ رگهراج	AGENT BUSHBY SAHEN
			W 122 S 75	PI XXV 4

SAILANA

Capital Sulaea (23° 30' 30" N 75° 0' 45" E)

The Raja of Sailana is a Rajput of the Rathor clan and a descendant of Jodha the founder of Jodhpur. His ancestor Ratan Singh obtained from the Emperor Shah Jahan in 1631 the state of Ratlam which then included the two modern states of Sailana and Sitamau. In 1709 on the death of Keshri Singh of Ratlam his eldest son Man Singh succeeded him as Raja of Ratlam while his younger son Jai Singh became Raja of Sailana.

Rulers	A D	Number of coins in collection			
		N	R	A	Total
Dale Singh	1850	—	—	2	2
Jaswant Singh	1895	—	—	—	—
					2
					—

annas of Imperial type were struck for Sailāna at the Calcutta mint in 1903, and again in 1912 which exhibit the portraits of Edward VII and George V respectively. The reverses of both bear the name of the state, value, and date in English with सैलाना राज = 'Sailāna Rāj' below.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1	Sailāna	1931 E	<p>PAISA.</p> <p>In double circle with oblique strokes between</p> <p>१९३१</p> <p>A sword with point to right.</p> <p>M 280</p> <p>W. 154.</p> <p>S. -75.</p>	<p>A trident.</p> <p>Pl. XXV. 5.</p> <p>Assistant to Agent-General, C.I.</p>
2	"	"	<p>"</p> <p>W. 78</p> <p>S. -68.</p>	"

SĪTĀMAU

Capital, Sītāmau (24° N., 75° 23' E.).

Sītāmau originally formed part of Ratlām, but on the death of Rām Singh in 1660 the territory was given to his second son Kesho Dās. The rulers are Rājputs of the Rāthor clan

Ruler	A. D.	Number of coins in collection.			
		₹	₠	₡	Total.
Rāj Singh	1820	—	—	1	1

Copper paisa are the only coins that are known to have been struck at this mint.

The piece in the collection (Pl. XXV. 6) is of an early type, has not

COINS OF SITAMAU

legible marginal legends but the mint 'Sitamahu' in the centre is clear

A paisa of later type is also known with सीतामढ = Sitamau above an ornament composed of seven dots with a sword below on the obverse and bearing a trisul on the reverse and marginal legend समवत १८४ - Samvat 184-

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1	Sitamau	—	In centre سامہو margin illegible M 4- W 152 S 80	PAISA. In centre a trisul legend illegible M 279 PI XXV 6 Assistant to Agent General CL

SEONDHA

Seorha (*Seora*) or Seondha is a town in Datisa State at which the following coins were struck at the beginning of the nineteenth century. The exact reading of the mint-name on the coin is doubtful but there seems no reason to doubt the attribution given on local authority by Hoernle in *J.A.S.B.* 1897 p 260

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Al 1	Seorha	— A.H. 1215	اکر ساء دادسا محمد (I) صاحب مران سکه مارک CAUTION L above ب W 163 S 85	سوهي 10 (I) مراب ط طوس مسب مانوس PI XXVI. 3 I.M 20466

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2	Seorhā?	— A II Yr 2	As on No 1 W. 205 S 78	As on No 1, but P1 XXVI 4 A.S.B.
3 4 5 6 7	"	"	" (3) (4) (5) (6) W. 208, 208 211, 203, S. 85, 85 75 75 (7) W. 201 S 9	but no date (3-6) A.S.B., (7) Alipur Jagir

JHĀNSI

Mint, Balwantnagar (= Jhānsi) (25° 25' N, 78° 35' E)

Jhānsi with its capital of the same name, locally known as Balwantnagar, the name that appears on the coins issued coins in name of Shah 'Alam II. It was brought under Maratha rule in 1766 and remained under the Peshwa till 1817, when the British acquired sovereign rights, while recognizing the hereditary title of the Marathā governor. The mint was abolished in 1826 (Prinsep II, p 56). The rupees are locally known as *nanashaki*. The pieces in this Catalogue may be attributed to the following Peshwa rulers

Rulers	Number of coins in collection			
	A.D.	Æ	Æ	Total
Madhu Rao Peshwa	1761-72	3	—	3
Madhu Rao Narayan	1774-95	6	—	6
Seo Rao Bhatu (Viceroy)	1793-1804	3	4	7
				16

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
1	Balwant-nagar	(117) 3	Portions of Shāh 'Ālam II; complet. [---]r > in centre W. 168. S. 82	مانوس ممنت سند خلوس سر تلوت نکر PL XXV. 9.
2	"	—	As on No 1, but 92 W. 168 S. 8	As on No. 1.
3	"	—	W. 168 S. 8	" From Charkhari.
4	"	11(92) 20	[---]r W. 173. S. 8.	" r. 22107.
5	"	(11)96 23	[---]r W. 171. S. 8	" r. Charkhari.
6	"	— no date.	" W. 170 S. 9	" r.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
At 7	Balwant-nagar	---8	As on No. 1, but [---]A W. 169 S 75	As on No 1, but r -	SILVER
8	"	(12,21 48	" [---]r1 W. 165 S. 8	" FA Alipur Jagir.	
9	"	—	[---]r2 1311 W. 169 S 7.	" — Pl XXV 10	
10-11	"	— 5-	no date (10) (11) W 166 166. S 8, 8	" — From Sarila	
12	"	---4 52	" W. 168 S 8	" or 22123	
AE 13	"	— 5-	" W. 260 S 8	" — A.S.B	COPPER
14	"	—	" W. 258. S 75	no date " Pl XXV. 11	

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R	Æ 15	Balwant-nagar	—	As on No 1 W. 258 S 25	As on No 1
	16		—	W 253 S 8	

MISCELLANEOUS MARĀTHĀ MINTS

Under this head may be classed a group of Marāthā mints which issued coins, mainly rupees, at the end of the eighteenth century, pieces closely connected in style and by the common possession of the symbols ♡ and ❀ (whence the name Balashahi) These mints are Jalaun Kalpi, Kunch Garha Mandla (Balanagar Gadha) and Ravash-nagar Sāgor [cf also Srinagar, pp 288, 290]

JALAUN

Prinsep (ii, p 30) mentions Srinagar in addition to Jalaun the capital as a mint of Jalaun, and there is a close resemblance between their issues Some of the coins below may really be of Srinagar and vice versa. At the period of issue of the coins it was a Marāthā state, in the early nineteenth century portions of it passed to British Bundelkhand The mints of Kalpi and Kunch may be included under Jalaun state

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
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JALAUN


In name of Shah 'Alam II

BALASHAHĪ RUPEE.

R	Jalaun	—	محمد شاه عالم	مانوس
t		17	حامي ♡ دن	❀ 17 سه خلوس

W 166
S 7

From Sania

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 2	—	— 1r 17	As on No 1 W 166 S 79	As on No 1 12451 From Datria
3	—	,	W 165 S 7	
4	—		W 166 S 7	
5	—		W 168 S 75	
6	—		W 166 S 7	
7	—		W 169 S -	
8	—		W 169 S 8	
9	—	— 1r 55	W 168 S 75	 PI XXVI L 1 2

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
R 2	Kunch	— 1r 31	As on No 1 W 170 S 85	As on No 1, but contains mint کونج PL XXV 7 From Cl arkhar	SILVER

MANDLA

Mint, Mandla Balanagar Gadha (22° 36' N 80° 23 E)


Mandla on the coins Balanagar Gadha is the capital of Mandla district. The last Gond-Rajput king was deposed by the Marathas in 1781 and the district was under the control of the Peshwas till 1818 when it was taken by the British. The coins here described belong to the Maratha period. According to Prinsep (*Useful Tables*, p 29) Garrahi Mandla' mint was the Peshwa's mint for Sagar from 1779 until the latter mint was opened in 1824 and coined about seventeen lakhs of Balashahi rupees per annum. The dates on the coins however, show that the mints were working concurrently.

Number of coins in the collection

Ruler
In name of Shah Alam II

R
6

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
R 1	Balanagar Gadha	— 1r 28	BALASHAHİ RUPEE. الله محمد شاه عالم شاه فضل حامی دین رد مر فک کور W 171 S 8	مادس مسیت سنة ۱۲۸۰ قرب دلاکر گدما PL XXV 12. 22176. A & 2	SILVER

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R At 2	Balā- nagar Gadha	1202 A H Yr 30	As on No 1, but ir-r W. 170 S. 8	As on No 1, but r. 22177
3	,	"	W. 178 S. 8.	11473
4	,	1202 A H Yr 31	W. 171 S. 75	22178
5	,	1207 A H Yr 33	W. 170 S 8 	Pl. XXV. 13 19572
6	,	— Yr 36	W. 171 S 8	19573

SAUGOR (SAGAR)

Ravashnagar Sagar (23° 51' N, 78° 45' E)

Saugor (Sagar) is the principal town in the Saugor district which was conquered by the Maratha Peshwa in 1735, whose lieutenant, Govind Rao, did much for the development of the city. The latter's descendants held it till it was ceded to the British in 1818. Prinsep's reference to this and the Mandla mint is not very clear — The Sagar mint was set up in 1779 by the Peshwa's officer at Garrah Mandlah and coined about seventeen lakhs of Balāsāhī rupees per annum. Its operation continued under Mr. Maddock who, to counteract the forgery going on at Garrah, inserted the word "Sagar" in small

English characters on the die The new Sagar mint erected in 1824 is now rapidly removing all the old coins from circulation (*Useful Tables* p 29, cf p 28)'

Hunter also tells us that the mint continued under British rule 'In 1820 a large building was erected (in Sagar) for a mint where 400 men were employed in coming, but after some ten or twelve years the business was transferred to Calcutta' (*I G*, 1887, xii, p 109)

Number of coins in the collection

Ruler	₹	₹	Total
In name of Shah Alam II	18	2	20
			<u>20</u>

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
RAVASHNAGAR SĀGAR				
At 1	Ravashnagar Sagar	— 1r 25	<p>الله محمد عالم نادشاہ</p> <p>سانہ فضل حامی د ۷۱ سن</p> <p>رد در حلقہ کسور</p> <p>W 171 S 85</p>	<p>مابوس</p> <p>مس</p> <p>۷۱ سن</p> <p>روشن نکر ساکور</p> <p>PL XXV 14 22170</p>
2		1199 A II 1r 26	<p>As on No 1 but</p> <p>(119)</p> <p>W 171 S 85</p>	<p>۷۱</p> <p>22171</p>
3		— 1r 2	<p>no date</p> <p>W 171 S 85</p>	<p>۷۱</p> <p>22172</p>

SILV

SAUGOR MINT

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 4	Ravash-nagar Sagar	— Yr 28	As on No 1, but no date W. 171. S .8	As on No 1 FA 22173
5-6	"	— Yr 29	" (5) (6) W. 171, 171. S .8, 8	" r1 (5) From Saugor, (6) 19568
7-9	"	— Yr 31	" (7) (8) (9) W. 171, 170, 170 S 8, .8 8	" F1 (7) From Saugor, (8) 22178; (9) 19569
10-11	"	— Yr 32	" (10) (11) W. 170, 170 S 8, 8	" rr (10) 19510, (11) 22093
12	"	1207 A H, Yr 34	" rr v W. 171 S. 8	" rr 19571
13	"	— Yr 40	no date W 169 S 8	" rr 21007.
14	"	122— A H Yr 45	rrr— W. 170 S 8	" rr 21006

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 15	Ravash-nagar Sagar	— Yr 45	As on No 14, but no date W. 170 S 8	𐎧𐎠𐎼𐎿 12474
16	"	— Yr 47	" W. 169 S 6	𐎧𐎠𐎼𐎿 21424
17	'	— Yr 52	' W 168 S 3	' 𐎧𐎠𐎼𐎿 21423
18	,	— Yr 55	,	𐎧𐎠𐎼𐎿
AE 19		— Yr 37	" W 255 S 85	" 𐎧𐎠𐎼𐎿
20	"	—	عالم باد شاه 𐎧𐎠𐎼𐎿 𐎧𐎠𐎼𐎿 𐎧𐎠𐎼𐎿 حاسي دس W. 227 S 1	مانوس 𐎧𐎠𐎼𐎿 حاسي 𐎧𐎠𐎼𐎿 PL XXVI 2. From Ahpur

MISCELLANEOUS AND UNATTRIBUTED

Nos 1, 2, 3, are probably the *Sri salla* rupees of Poona (Prinsep *UT*, p 58) No 4 bearing the mint-name Dilshadābad is attributed by Mr Viccajee in his valuable monograph 'Notes on the Hand Minting of coins of India' to Gopalpett and Latur, the Marathā syllables गो and ल being the initials of these two places Nos. 5-9 are of Chandor and, according to Prinsep (*u*, p 58), were current in the Northern Konkan No 10 is quite uncertain It appears to be a rare mint, a specimen in the British Museum suggests that the mint name has the prefix مله Nos 11-14, 15, 16, 20, and 21-3 are equally uncertain Nos 24-7 are Chandoli' rupees, according to Prinsep, and were current in Gwalior The mint names seem to begin with لا on such specimens as have traces of it. Nos 28-9 are according to Prinsep's notes on his coins in the British Museum 'Chalan (i.e. current) in the Doab'. The mint looks like کراں or کراول hut has not been identified.

In conclusion we have a number of uncertain copper of which it should be possible to identify No 30 accurately The others suggest Ujjain or some Gwalior mint

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
RUPLE				
R 1 2 3	(Poona)	—	شاه عالم باد شاه عار (1) (2) (3) W 174 172 171 S 8 8 85	مانوس ميب مانوس PL XXVI 8 (1) IMC 20732, (2) 22149
4	Dilshad abad	1186 and 1187 A H	गो شاه عار [شاه] 1187 مارك W 171 S 73	ميب 1187 دل شا (1) M 344 PL XXVI 12 20729

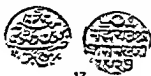
Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 5	Chandor	—	<p>شاه</p> <hr/> <p>باد شاه</p> <hr/> <p>ک</p> <hr/> <p>سکه مبارک</p> <p>W. 172 S 88</p>	<p>SILV</p> <p>↓</p> <p>خاوس مر</p> <p>ب</p> <p>حاندر</p> <p>Pl XXVI 10. 21532</p>
6 7 8 9	"	— Yr 17	<p>As on No 5</p> <p>(6) (7) (8) (9)</p> <p>W 164, 169 173 172</p> <p>S 8, 72 8 8</p>	<p>As on No 5, but iv</p>
10	—	1206 A H Yr 35	<p>شاه عالم</p> <hr/> <p>باد شاه عار</p> <hr/> <p>ک</p> <hr/> <p>سکه مبارک</p> <p>W 173 S 78</p>	<p>Uncertain</p> <p>سکه</p> <p>Pl XXVI 9 I M 11180</p>
11 12 13 14	—	—	<p>لطیف الد محمد</p> <p>شاه</p> <p>باد شاه رمان</p> <p>سکه</p> <p>W 170 170 169 169</p> <p>S 87 84 8 76</p>	<p>Usual reverse formula and a large 5 in centre</p> <p>Pl XXVI 7 (12) 11216, (13) 11218, (14) 20590</p>
15	—	— Yr 27	<p>شاه</p> <hr/> <p>باد شاه عار</p> <hr/> <p>ک</p> <hr/> <p>سکه</p> <p>W 168 S 77</p>	<p>Usual reverse formula</p> <p>Pl XXVI 11</p>

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 18 17 18 19 20	—	— Yr. 12	<p>شاه باد شاه</p> <p>Sword above باد.</p> <p>(16) (17) (16) (19) W. 169, 168, 168, 168, S. -75, -75, -74, -76,</p> <p>(20) W. 168. S. -77.</p>	<p>As on No. 15, but شاه باد</p> <p>PL XXV, 15.</p>
21	—	— Yr 7	<p>شاه باد شاه</p> <p>شاه باد شاه</p> <p>W. 170. S. -73</p>	<p>شاه باد</p> <p>PL XXVL a 11165.</p>
22	—	— Yr. 10	<p>شاه باد</p> <p>W. 169 S. -74</p>	<p>شاه باد</p>
23	—	— Yr 14	<p>شاه باد</p> <p>W. 170 S. -74.</p>	<p>شاه باد</p>
24 25 26 27	—	—	<p>شاه باد</p> <p>شاه باد</p> <p>شاه باد</p> <p>W. 171, 169, 171, 169. S. -70, -7, -7, -68.</p>	<p>شاه باد</p> <p>شاه باد</p> <p>شاه باد</p> <p>PL XXVI. 13. (24) 20990</p>

Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
—	—	Similar to No. 24. (28) (29) W. 169, 168. S. .77, .72.	Usual formula; no date. Pl. XXVI. 14. (28) 20984.	SILVER
—	1241 A.H.	پای (1) مر چکنه (1) W. 184. S. .7.	Blank. Pl. XXVI. 15. A.S.B.	COPPER
—	—	PAISA (square shape) Traces of legend. (31) (32) W. 236, 236 S. .78 x .75, .75 x .75, (33) W. 241. S. .8 x .75.	Large trident and traces of legend. Pl. XXVI. 5. (31-3) A.S.B.	
—	—	PAISA. Traces of legend. W. 199. S. .78 x .78.	Traces of legend. A.S.B.	
—	—	As on No. 34. W. 213. S. .8 x .75.	As on No. 34. A.S.B.	

Catal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
E 36	—	—	As on No. 34. W. 191. S. .7 x .7.	As on No. 34, but " ASR.
37	—	—	" W. 193. S. .7 x .7.	" " ASR.
38	—	—	" W. 178 S. .95 x .97.	" " ASR.
39 40	—	Yr. 17	" (39) (40) W. 193, 183 S. .75 x .75. .75 x .7	" " (39, 40) ASR.







1



2



6



4



5



6



7



6



8



9



10



1



12



13





1



2



4



3



5



6



7



8



9



10



11



12





1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9



10



11



12



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



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11



12



13





1



2



5



3



4



6



7



8



9



10



11



12



13



1



2



23



4



5



6



7



8



9



10



11



12





1



2



23



4



5



5



7



2



9



10



11



12



1



2



3



4



5



5



7



B



9



10



11



12





1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9



10



11



12





1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9



10



11



12



13



1



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3



4



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2



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12



13



14



15



1



2



3



4



6



7



5



8



10



9



11



12



13



14



15

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APPENDIX A

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سکه	coin
سکه نعلی	silver coin
سکه دانه	asapicious coin
سکه دانه	suban of the world
سکه	sphere time
سکه	silver
سکه	sent khis khel - commander of horse
سکه	excellent, superior
سکه	government
سکه	king of the age
سکه	sword
سکه	lord of the fortunate conjunction of planets
سکه	Fury in battle
سکه	province
سکه	God

حق	Just, a name of God
حجاب	Majesty
خلوص	accession
جنگ	war
حود	munificence
جهان	world
حاص حل	See سا
حطه	district
چهار	four
دار	house, dwelling
دار الاماره	seat of government
دار الخیر	seat of prosperity
دار الرياست	seat of the government
دار السلطه	seat of the sultanate
دار الفتح	seat of victory
دار المصور	
دین	faith
در	in
دو المس	Lord of bounty
رب	Lord
راو	Rao, king
الرحمن	the Merciful
رأس	chief
رئیس	government
رفع الدرجه	exalted to rank
روای	See رمای
روشن	light
ر	by
زر	gold
زد	struck
زمان	age, time
سال	year
سایه	shadow protection
سایه فضل اله	shadow of divine favour

APPENDIX A

GLOSSARY

ابو	father of
ابو الفتح	father of victory
ارای	ornament
ار	from by
است	is
انگلستان	land of the English
انگلد	England
اورنگ	throne
بادشاہ	king emperor
ب	in, with
بر	on, upon, in
بر ہفت کشور	in the seven climes
برماں	in the time of
بحود	with magnificence
بہادر	valiant
بشاہد الہ	by the help of God
بیت	house, abode
بیت السلطہ	abode of the sultanate
ہم	lady, queen
ہاو	quarter
ہاء	protection, refuge
ہائند الہ	help of God
ہارے	year, era
تخت	throne
تخت نشین	reigning
تانی	second
حامی	defender
حامی دس	defender of the faith

حق	Just a name' of God
حاج	Majesty
خلوس	accession
حگن	war
حود	mumfirence
جهان	world
خاص حل	See سا
حظه	district
چهار	four
دار	house, dwelling
دار الامارا	seat of government
دار الخير	seat of prosperity
دار الرئاسه	seat of the government
دار السلطنة	seat of the sultanate
دار الفتح	seat of victory
دار المسعود	
دس	faith
در	in
دو المي	Lord of bounty
رب	Lord
راو	Rao, king
الرحمن	the Merciful
رأس	chief
رئاسه	government
رفع الدرجه	exalted in rank
رواي	See رمان
روشن	light
ر	by
زر	gold
زد	struck
زمان	age, time
سال	year
ساده	shadow protection
ساده فعل الاله	shadow of divine favour

سکه	coin
سکه شاهی	royal coin
سکه مبارک	auspicious coin
سلطان عالم	sultan of the world
سیهر	sphere, time
سهم	silver
سنا خاص خیل	sena khas khel commander of horse
سوی	excellent, superior
سرکار	government
شاه زمان	king of the age
شمشیر	sword
صاحب قزاقی	lord of the fortunate conjunction of planets
موله جنگ	Fury in battle
صوبه	province
ظل اله	shadow of God
ظل حق	shadow of the Just
عالی نسب	of exalted lineage
عالم	world
عالم پناه	refuge of the world
العاذل	the just
علاء	dependency
علی راحا	king of the ocean
عهد	season, time
عسوی	Christian
عازی	fighter of infidels
فرمان	command
فرمان روائی	one whose commands are law, i.e. sovereign
فرانس	France
فرانک	Franks, i.e. English
فضل	favour
مصر هند	Empress (Emperor) of India
قلبی	pure, holy
گانگوار	Gaekwar
کرم	liberality

کمپنی	Company
کونین	queen
کشور	region, clime
لطف الہ	grace of God
لندن	London
مانوس	associated
مرتبہ	rank
المنان	the Bountiful
معظمہ	honoured
الملك الدولہ	lord of the kingdom
ملکہ	queen
مہمیت	prosperity
الموید	strengthened
مولودی	natal
مہاراجہ	mahārāja
مہاراجادھراج	mahārājādhirāja
مہاراو	Maharao
دایب	deputy
نسب	lineage
نشیں	sitting <i>see</i> نعت
نیم	half
وزیر	vizier
الوحد	the Unique
الوائی دالہ	trusting in God
وکتوریا	Victoria
هو	He
هولکر	Holkar
هشت	eight
هفت	seven
برداں	God
ہے	one

आसोजा Highness

गायकवाह Gaekwar

जख	struck (ضرب)
दोस्ति	friendship
बुन्दीश	lord of Būndi
बहादुर, बाहादुर	valiant (بہادر)
महारऔ	Mahārāo
महाराठ	Mahārāo
महाराजाधिराज	Mahārājādirāja
रंगेशमक्त	devotee of Rāṅgeśa
राठ	Rāo
लंदन	London
सरकार	government (सरकार)
सवाई	superior (سوائی)
सेनाखास खैल	Senā khās khel
श्री, श्रीमत्	illustrious
होलकर	Holkar
द्वि	Twenty
कृष्ण	Krishna
कस	cash
चा	Chā(munda)
मयिल	Mayil
ते	tea

APPENDIX B

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF HIJRA AND CHRISTIAN ERAS

A H.	A D	A H	A D	A H	A D
1130	1717, Dec. 5	1174	1760, Aug 13	1218	1803, April 23
1131	1718, Nov 24	1175	1761, " 2	1219	1804, " 12
1132	1719, " 14	1176	1762, July 23	1220	1805, " 1
1133	1720, " 2	1177	1763, " 12	1221	1806, Mar 21
1134	1721, Oct 22	1178	1764, " 1	1222	1807, " 11
1135	1722, " 12	1179	1765, June 20	1223	1808, Feb 28
1136	1723, " 1	1180	1766, " 9	1224	1809, " 16
1137	1724, Sept. 20	1181	1767, May 30	1225	1810, " 6
1138	1725, " 9	1182	1768, " 18	1226	1811, Jan 26
1139	1726, Aug 29	1183	1769, " 7	1227	1812, " 16
1140	1727, " 19	1184	1770, April 27	1228	1813, " 4
1141	1728, " 7	1185	1771, " 16	1229	1813, Dec. 24
1142	1729, July 27	1186	1772, " 4	1230	1814, " 14
1143	1730, " 17	1187	1773, Mar 25	1231	1815, " 3
1144	1731, " 6	1188	1774, " 14	1232	1816, Nov. 21
1145	1732, June 24	1189	1775, " 4	1233	1817, " 11
1146	1733, " 14	1190	1776, Feb 21	1234	1818, Oct 31
1147	1734, " 3	1191	1777, " 9	1235	1819, " 20
1148	1735, May 24	1192	1778, Jan 30	1236	1820, " 9
1149	1736, " 12	1193	1779, " 19	1237	1821, Sept 28
1150	1737, " 1	1194	1780, " 8	1238	1822, Sept 18
1151	1738, April 21	1195	1780, Dec 23	1239	1823, " 7
1152	1739, " 10	1196	1781, " 17	1240	1824, Aug 26
1153	1740, May 29	1197	1782, " 7	1241	1825, " 16
1154	1741, " 19	1198	1783, Nov 26	1242	1826, " 5
1155	1742, " 8	1199	1784, " 14	1243	1827, July 25
1156	1743, Feb 25	1200	1785, " 4	1244	1828, " 14
1157	1744, " 15	1201	1786, Oct 24	1245	1829, " 3
1158	1745, " 3	1202	1787, " 13	1246	1830, June 22
1159	1746, Jan 24	1203	1788, " 2	1247	1831, " 12
1160	1747, " 13	1204	1789, Sept 21	1218	1832, May 31
1161	1748, " 2	1205	1790, " 10	1249	1833, " 21
1162	1748, Dec 22	1206	1791, Aug 31	1250	1834, " 10
1163	1749, " 11	1207	1792, " 19	1251	1835, April 29
1164	1750, Nov 30	1208	1793, " 9	1252	1836, " 18
1165	1751, " 20	1209	1794, July 29	1253	1837, " 7
1166	1752, " 8	1210	1795, " 18	1254	1838, Mar 27
1167	1753, Oct 29	1211	1796, " 7	1255	1839, " 17
1168	1754, " 18	1212	1797, June 26	1256	1840, " 5
1169	1755, " 7	1213	1798, " 15	1257	1811, Feb 23
1170	1756, Sept 26	1214	1799, " 5	1258	1842, " 12
1171	1757, " 15	1215	1800, May 25	1259	1843, " 1
1172	1758, " 4	1216	1801, " 14	1260	1844, Jan 22
1173	1759, Aug 23	1217	1802, " 4	1261	1815, " 10

A H	A D.	A H	A D.	A H	A D
1262	1845, Dec 30	1279	1862, July 29	1296	1878, Dec. 26
1263	1846, , 20	1280	1863, , 18	1297	1879, , 15
1264	1847, , 9	1281	1864, , 6	1298	1880, , 4
1265	1848, Nov 27	1292	1865, May 27	1299	1881, Nov 23
1266	1849, , 17	1283	1866, , 16	1300	1882, , 12
1267	1850, , 6	1284	1867, , 5	1301	1883, , 2
1268	1851, Oct 27	1285	1868, April 24	1302	1884, Oct. 21
1269	1852, , 15	1286	1869, , 13	1303	1885, , 10
1270	1853, , 4	1287	1870, , 3	1304	1886, Sept. 30
1271	1854, Sept 24	1288	1871, Mar 23	1305	1887, , 19
1272	1855, , 13	1289	1872, , 11	1306	1888, , 7
1273	1856, , 1	1290	1873, , 1	1307	1889, Aug 28
1274	1857, Aug 22	1291	1874, Feb 18	1308	1890, , 17
1275	1858, , 11	1292	1875, , 7	1309	1891, , 7
1276	1859, July 31	1293	1876, Jan 28	1310	1892, July 26
1277	1860, , 20	1294	1877, , 16	1311	1893, , 15
1278	1861, , 9	1295	1878, , 5	1312	1894, , 5

OTHER ERAS

The Samvat (Sambal) (संवत्) or era of Vikramāditya begins in 58 B C

For Tipū Sultan's Mauludī era and cyclic years see pp 71-73

APPENDIX C

TABLE OF GRAINS AND GRAMMES

Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
9	588	57	3 693	105	6 804	153	9 914
10	648	58	3 758	106	6 868	154	9 978
11	712	59	3 823	107	6 933	155	10 044
12	777	60	3 888	108	6 998	156	10 108
13	842	61	3 952	109	7 063	157	10 173
14	907	62	4 017	110	7 128	158	10 238
15	972	63	4 082	111	7 192	159	10 203
16	1 036	64	4 146	112	7 257	160	10 368
17	1 101	65	4 211	113	7 322	161	10 432
18	1 166	66	4 276	114	7 387	162	10 497
19	1 321	67	4 341	115	7 452	163	10 662
20	1 296	68	4 406	116	7 516	164	10 626
21	1 360	69	4 471	117	7 581	165	10 691
22	1 425	70	4 536	118	7 646	166	10 756
23	1 490	71	4 600	119	7 711	167	10 821
24	1 555	72	4 665	120	7 776	168	10 886
25	1 620	73	4 729	121	7 840	169	10 951
26	1 684	74	4 794	122	7 905	170	11 016
27	1 749	75	4 859	123	7 970	171	11 080
28	1 814	76	4 924	124	8 035	172	11 145
29	1 879	77	4 989	125	8 100	173	11 209
30	1 944	78	5 054	126	8 164	174	11 274
31	2 008	79	5 119	127	8 229	175	11 339
32	2 073	80	5 184	128	8 294	176	11 404
33	2 138	81	5 248	129	8 359	177	11 469
34	2 202	82	5 312	130	8 424	178	11 534
35	2 267	83	5 378	131	8 488	179	11 599
36	2 332	84	5 442	132	8 553	180	11 664
37	2 397	85	5 508	133	8 618	181	11 728
38	2 462	86	5 572	134	8 682	182	11 792
39	2 527	87	5 637	135	8 747	183	11 858
40	2 592	88	5 702	136	8 812	184	11 922
41	2 656	89	5 767	137	8 877	185	11 988
42	2 720	90	5 832	138	8 942	186	12 052
43	2 785	91	5 896	139	9 007	187	12 117
44	2 850	92	5 961	140	9 072	188	12 182
45	2 915	93	6 026	141	9 136	189	12 247
46	2 980	94	6 091	142	9 200	190	12 312
47	3 045	95	6 156	143	9 265	191	12 376
48	3 110	96	6 220	144	9 330	192	12 441
49	3 175	97	6 285	145	9 395	193	12 506
50	3 240	98	6 350	146	9 460	194	12 571
51	3 304	99	6 415	147	9 525	195	12 636
52	3 368	100	6 480	148	9 590	196	12 700
53	3 434	101	6 544	149	9 655	197	12 765
54	3 498	102	6 609	150	9 720	198	12 830
55	3 564	103	6 674	151	9 784	199	12 895
56	3 628	104	6 739	152	9 848	200	12 960

APPENDIX D

TABLE OF INCHES AND MILLIMETRES

Inches.	Millimetres	Inches	Millimetres.	Inches.	Millimetres
25	635	70	1778	115	2921
30	762	75	1905	120	3048
35	889	80	2032	125	3175
40	1016	85	2159	130	3302
45	1143	90	2286	135	3429
50	1270	95	2413	140	3556
55	1397	100	2540	145	3683
60	1524	105	2667	150	3810
65	1651	110	2794	160	4165